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NASBY IN EXILE.

On the Road—The Baths at St. Gervais—Tibbitts' Letter and Other Things.

XXXVI.

The scenery from Chamounix to Geneva, by the way of Salanches, St. Martin, Cluses and Bonneville is magnificent. Leaving Chamounix the road winds down the beautiful valley with the Glacier des Bosrous, overshadowed by Mt. Blanc, on the right, while on the left are the pretty hamlets and fruitful farms that relieve the barren, rugged mountains on either side.

The road, which is a marvel of smoothness, as are all the roads in Switzerland, crosses and recrosses the River Arve, until, after passing through a long tunnel, hewn through a massive rock, it strikes another valley and makes a wide sweep around the horseshoe-shaped mountain, giving a splendid view up and down the valley. Far across this valley is a long high range of mountains down which at different places great cataracts of water come tumbling, dashing the spray high in air.

Here we pass through the pretty Village of St. Gervais, with its celebrated baths. Then a long straight drive for an hour or more, and with an extra crack of the whip the carriage whirls into Sallanches, where the horses are changed, while the weary, hot and dusty travelers rest and refresh themselves

THE BATHS OF ST. GERVAIS.

At St. Gervais is one celebrated bathing establishment conducted by an Englishman and patronized almost entirely by English and Americans, the principal treatment being for rheumatism and kindred diseases, and especially for the alcoholic habit. It is claimed that the most inveterate drunkard can be cured by the use of these waters, and therefore it is continually full of men who have burned life's candle at both ends, and who need rest from their vices, and moral as well as physical recuperation.

Tibbitts determined to stay a week and test the efficacy of the waters.

"I shouldn't need it if I could have the regular Oshkosh sod corn, but a foundation of vile English brandy, and the edifice built up and topped off with French cognac is too much for me. I will test the waters."

The fact that a half-dozen very wild Americans of his own age and tastes were at the establishment was really what induced him to stay, but he repeated over and again, that what he wanted was to stay a while in a place where rum was impossible. He wanted to get away from it.

TIBBITTS WRITES A LETTER.

We left him, and the next week I received a letter, the following being an extract therefrom:

"I did not go over to the Cure at once, for the day you left I met a young American, troubled as I was, who decided to go with me. Slosson, (he is from St. Louis) and I, having met the proprietor of the Cure and taken a fancy to him, determined to do him a good turn, and to that end we would not go to his establishment till we had got ourselves into a condition that would make a cure creditable. I am always ready to make sacrifices for those I love.

We then went over to the establishment, to get out of the way of rum.

We had been in the house perhaps five minutes, when the proprietor took us one side and remarked, casually, that while he would not advise any one in the establishment to drink, if one must he could furnish much better liquor than could be had in the village. And it was injurious to those taking the baths to walk much either before or after.

It is a good thing to get out of the way of rum.

The bar man was an American who could mix a cocktail, and so we drank to the old flag and went to our dinner. The wine at the place is excellent.

After dinner we walked up to the village with an American to whom I was introduced, and he took us to a very comfortable place where the cognac was good, very good, and we sampled it several times.

If there a place on earth where the alcohol appetite can be cured it is here.

On the way down the main street of the village we stopped in another place like the first one, for the purpose of seeing whether there was any difference in cognac.

There are superior facilities for getting away from rum at this place.

There is a museum in the village which has a smoking room attached which we visited that evening. The cognac was better than at the first place.

To have the vile stuff out of reach is a great help to the struggling victim of strong drink.

What we would call a drug store in America was the next place we visited to have some prescriptions filled, and the proprietor, an Englishman, insisted upon our tasting some very old brandy he kept for medicinal purposes.

There is no place in the world where you are so safe from the destroyer as here.

Returning to the Cure we thought it unfair not to patronize it. We did—twice.

St. Gervais offers inducements for those really trying to reform.

We went to our room, and sat down to a quiet game of poker. It was suggested that it would be dry work, and a bottle of cognac was ordered, and if I remember there wasn't enough left to make a cock-tail for a flea. The very smell was gone.

For absolute absence of temptation to drink, St. Gervais is the place. I will write you concerning the water when I have tasted some.

P. S.—I forgot to mention that another thing you come here for is to get regular sleep, and plenty of it, in the early part of the night. Having resolved upon this we played poker till three in the morning.

If you have a friend who desires to reform, by all means advise him to come to St. Gervais. There is no such place on the continent, for reform. A man in the next room, with acute inflammatory rheumatism actually complained of us this morning. He said he couldn't sleep with us near him. We sent word to him that there were other hotels, but that we couldn't peril our chances of reform by moving. We were determined to persevere till we had made new men of ourselves. We were very positive, and would not move.

We could hear the rheumatic gentleman swear, through the wall, but we sat there reforming all the same, and smiling at his irascibility. Why will such men come to places intended as reformatories? What is a man with rheumatism, inflammatory or otherwise, to five men trying to mend their ways? I think we played an hour longer than we would, for the pleasure of hearing him profane.

St. Gervais is a good place to come to to get away from rum, but it is of no account for rheumatism. This man thought so, for he left the house in the morning. I will write you about the baths to-morrow. I have no doubt they are good. It is said that they do away with the rum appetite:

From Sallanches the road is through most beautiful country. As we approach St. Martin, the carriage is stopped, so that we can have one last look at the dazzling peaks of Mt Blanc. They arest the very head of the valley, and although 12 miles away, in a straight line, they loom up so magnificently that they seem only a short distance from where we stand. It is a sight never to be forgotten.

The valley now assumes a more barren appearance, with but little to interest one. An occasional waterfall, a handsome hedge or two, relieves the dull monotony of the ride till Bonneville, a picturesque town, the capital of the province, is reached. There we have dinner, and then on towards Geneva, passing the two ruined towers of the ancient castle of Faucigny, after which the province was named. Crossing the long substantial bridge of the Faron river we come to Annemasse, and then rush through a number of pretty little villages reaching the suburbs of Geneva, and, after having been on the road since seven o'clock, finally drew up at the hotel on the lake, a thoroughly tired, hot and dusty party.

BEGGING.

By the way, this is the especial part of Switzerland where beggary is reduced to a science. Your carriage is going at a very rapid rate, but in advance you notice one of those ugly Swiss cottages. The mother is in the door, holding well in hand four children, ranging in age from five to ten, boys and girls. As you get opposite the door she looses her hold upon them, and then commences the chase. These children, trained as they are, can keep up with a carriage at a seven mile an hour pace, and bare-headed and bare-footed they do it, two on each side. They make no appeal, they say nothing, either by word or look, they simply run by the side of the carriage, as though it were a race intended as a test of the endurance of Swiss children against Swiss horses. After 10 minutes of this you begin to feel some concern for the children and you ask the courier what they want?

"Vat dey vant? Oof you vants to kit rid mit dem, fling 'em some some sous. Dey vill run into Zhenave oof you don't."

And so, merely to get them out of your sight, knowing that they dare not go back to their mother without something, a shower of sous fall into the dust, which the children gather and return to to the cottage to wait for the next coach. Sometimes they catch one on the return trip, which is good luck.

It is the most systematic begging I have yet encountered. The strong point in it is the not asking. There is no professional whine, no story, nothing but a sturdy assault upon your sympathies. They make the legs take the place of the tongue. It is very well done, and as carriages loaded with tourists pass every half hour, it must pay well. I presume the rent of these cottages is fixed with reference to its facilities for begging. An advertisement of one of them reads as follows, I suppose:

FOR RENT—AN ELIGIBLE BEGGING STATION on the route from Chamounix to Geneva. Regular diligence route, and the favorite route for carriages of rich English and Americans. There are no hills near the cottage in each direction is level, for miles permitting children to run a long distance without exhaustion. Especially recommended for very young children. Half hour after dining station, which ensures good nature of passengers. The most certain and profitable location on the route. Owner will take a percentage of the collections for rent, or will rent for a certainty.

INTERLAKEN AND THE JUNGFRAU.

The journey by cars from Geneva to Interlaken is delightful. The road follows the left bank of Lake Geneva until Lausanne is reached. Now and then a break in the woods gives a glimpse of the blue waters of the lake, with the mountains beyond, then a long, dark tunnel shuts off every view, but only for a few minutes. Then we enter a country that is magnificent in its quiet beauty. The hillsides are cultivated to the summit. Rich vineyards with their luscious grapes fast ripening in the sun, fine farms with the variegated fields hide from sight the cold gray stone that makes the Chamounix valley so desolate.

After passing Lausanne, Lake Leman is left behind and we go nearly due north to Friburg, a beautiful Town situated on a rocky eminence and nearly surrounded by the River Sarine.

FRIBURG.

Friburg, like every Swiss City, has its organ and legend. The organ is one of the finest of Europe, and is played every afternoon and evening, provided the admissions amount to 20 francs. If there is not the vast amount of $4 in the house the curtain does not go up, or rather, there is no performance. However there are generally enough tourists present to justify the performance, and the listener is well rewarded for the expenditure of time.

In front of the council house is an immense lime tree, partly supported by stone pillars. It has its legend. It is said that a young man of Friburg—a participant in the great victory of Morat in the year 1476, was sent after the battle to convey the glad news to his townsmen. He arrived, breathless and exhausted, so much so that he had just strength left to gasp the word "Victory!" and expired. There was in his lifeless hand a lime twig which the citizens planted, and it grew to be the patriarch of trees it now is, and it is guarded with as much care as though the legend were actually true.

How many in our late war ran from battle-fields, who might have had lime twigs in their hands if they had waited long enough to get them. But they did not. They were in too great a hurry to reach Canada, from which they will all (1882) return to claim pensions under the arrearages of pensions act.

It would have been well for the country if all of this class had imitated the example of the young man of Friburg, and expired. The citizens could well have afforded the time to plant the twigs in their hands.

Only a short stop is made here, and then to Berne one of the most interesting cities in Switzerland.

THE CITY OF BEARS.

Berne is the City of Bears, and were it located in Wisconsin would be called Bearville. A bear was its origin. Berthold DeZahringen, some hundreds of centuries ago, killed a bear on the ground now occupied by the pretty city, and founded a town in commemoration of the event, and so the bear became as common in Berne as the lion is England, or the eagle in America. There is bear everywhere. The public decorations are in the form of bears, the flags have bears on them, the bread is stamped with bears, the pot you drink your beer out of is in form a bear, the childrens' toys are all bears, and the city keeps two bear-pits, in which a dozen, more or less, fine specimens are kept. Not many years ago an English officer who, with his lately-wedded bride, were doing Switzerland, fell into one of these pits and after a desperate struggle with the ferocious brutes was literally torn to pieces in the sight of his agonized wife. I could not learn who it was the heart-broken wife married the next year, or whether she married well or not.

It is a quaint and curious old city, and well worth a day or two. The situation is particularly beautiful, and as it has preserved the peculiar characteristics of the long ago, it is an instructive place.

In the older section the streets have no sidewalks, the ground floors being made into arcades, with the houses above supported upon arches under which you walk. It is always well for an American to visit the older portions of these cities, that he may more fervently thank heaven that his lot was cast in a new country, where there is no ancient and inconvenient rubbish to worry him. There is more of convenience in any one modern American house than there is in all of the old part Berne, or for that matter of any ancient City. They do well to look at, but that is all the use they should be put to. I have a profound sympathy for the people condemned to live in them.

Berne is the capital of the little republic, and here its Congress meets. Its sessions last a month, as a rule, and then Congress adjourns and the members go home. The country is too poor to have much to steal, and consequently a short session is sufficient.

BARBERS IN EUROPE.

I was shaved in Berne and speaking of shaving and barbers generally I want to say all I have to say on that subject at once.

There is no barber like the American barber, and no such comfort anywhere in barbers as we enjoy at home. Tourists have complained of the straight chairs, the dull razors, and all that sort of thing and with some reason, though it is not as bad as represented. I have never known of any one being absolutely killed by an European barber, either at sight or sixty days.

It is true that you do not have the luxurious reclining chair, nor the soothing manipulations of a deft artist, nor delightful hair dressing and all that. In England you are seated in a common straight-backed chair, a napkin is adjusted closely about your neck, a dab of soap, three strokes of a bad razor, and you are permitted to staunch the blood and wash off the soap yourself. If you desire your hair dressed, as a very clumsy brushing is called, it is "tuppence" extra.

In France the operation is the same, only the barber being always a statesman, talks you to the verge of madness. He knows that you do not understand a word of his language, but he talks on cheerfully, just the same, till he is through, and really believes he has entertained you.

The German barber does not talk you to death, for he is by nature phlegmatic. He strops by you longer, however, and leaves less of your face to carry away than either the English or French torturer. He wants to earn his money, and he does it.

The Swiss is less airy than the Frenchman, and more active than the German, for very likely he is of both nationalities. He is more careful likewise. When his razor enters the flesh he does not slice the whole side of the face off, for his time is not occupied with talk as is the Frenchman, nor is he so heavy as the German. No indeed. When he sees that his razor has cut through the skin and is entering the flesh he stops right there, and calls your attention to the fact that he has stopped, and claims some credit for not carving off a half pound or more.

French, German and Swiss allow you to wash your own face, and comb your own hair, and otherwise fix yourself, but the Swiss is the best of the three.

Nevertheless, even in Switzerland, it is better for the tourist if he has his own shaving material and does it himself. He may cut and scar himself, but he will have some skin left, and may console himself that the cutting resulted from his own lack of skill and not that of another.

The continent has much to learn in the matter of shaving. The English barbers say they would like to adopt the American system, but their English customers will not. I understand it. Their fathers were scarified and why should they not be? It would be un-English to change. And so they go on with the same straight-backed chairs, the same clumsy contrivances, and they will so go on till the end of time. The last Englishman will be so shaved, when he might have had comfort and luxury at the same price all his life.

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A Trifle More From Correspondents on the Irish Question.

I have a barrel or more of letters indorsing and condemning my letters from Ireland. I wish to say to the thousands who have signified their approval, that I cannot find room for them. It would take the whole BLADE, and however gratifying to me as an indorsement, would not be very interesting matter to the hundreds of thousands readers of the BLADE. Nevertheless I thank them.

My old friend the Rev. Benj Ison, of Oakland, Md., comes up smiling, whereat I rejoice. Should a week pass by without seeing his familiar handwriting, I should reluctantly believe that an earthquake had engulfed Oakland.

The Rev. Ison, in commenting on the course of the British Government during our war, admits that arms were furnished the South by England, but that it was not the work of the English Government, which was neutral.

For shame, Brother Ison. This is an evasion which a preacher of the gospel should not be guilty of. The British Government did not furnish arms, Government's are not in the arms business, but the British Government permitted arms to be furnished Rebels in violation of international law, she permitted the building of ships to carry those arms, and to prey upon American commerce, she winked at their sailing, permitting them to get away when their destination and purpose was as well known and understood as the departure of any British ship. The British Government, and the ruling classes of England—not the whole people, mind you, for there was a strong party of English sympathizing with the North—but the ruling classes, the nobility, the aristocracy by birth and money, all hoped for the success of the South and the perpetuation of slavery, and did everything in their power to bring it about.

You know that this statement is true, Bro. Ison, and why do you dodge the quest on as you do?

Rev. Ison condemns the course of the Irish toward the Negro and Chinese. So do I. And condemning the Irish in America for their inconsistency in this matter, how much more must I condemn the course of the British Government in trying to bolster up slavery in America, in making war upon the Chinese to force opium upon them, killing thousands of the Chinese of the day, with shot and shell, that profit might be made out of killing the Chinese of the future, by the sale to them of a deadly drug.

How many of the wars of Great Britain can you point to, My Reverend and Dear Sir, that had not for their purpose selfish aggrandizement?

Now don't misrepresent me—it is not the mass of the English people who initiate these piracies—it is the aristocracy, the wealthy merchants and manufacturers, in short, the ruling classes. There are good Englishmen and plenty of them, but they are so ruled as to be made the instruments of wrong doing. They protest, and vigorously, but they are in very bad hands. It is the system of government, not individuals, that I protest against—it is the aristocracy, not the people, who are to be charged with the wickedness in America, China, India and Ireland.

Somewhere in the United States is an Englishman who comes at me as follows:

"Proof, sir, is a necessary requisite in the exposition of public assertions, and for the promulgation of veracity and euphony of feeling."

"You will consequently apprehend that we distinctly and positively call upon you without reservation to give publicity to what I say. I am prepared with recognized declarations to circumstantiate within the bar of justice in refutation of sinister and brainless fraud."

I always thought so. There is no'h ing on earth like euphony of feeling and proof is a most necessary requisite. But as his letter occupies ten pages, all in this style, I am reluctantly compelled to omit all but these two extracts.

Mr. S. T. Nichols, of Lebanon, Kansas, cannot understand how it is that I praise the Land League because it compelled the British Government to pass a Land Act and then say that the Land Act is of no account.

The land act is of little or no account. It is a deceptive fraud, intended to divide the Irish without touching the root of the trouble. But the fact of its enactment is a credit to the Land League because it was the agitation by the Land League that compelled the British Government to recognize the fact that Ireland was suffering under wrongs. It is valuable as an admission.

Mr. Nichols is altogether mistaken in his estimate of Queen Victoria, though it makes little difference what kind of a woman she is. It is the system, not the individual, that the public has to do with. The present Queen is a very remurious woman, notoriously so. She is neither humane nor, in any proper sense, a Christian woman. The only reason for calling attention to her peculiarities, or for that matter those of any other sovereign, is to illustrate the beauties of a system of government that compels a people to accept as a ruler, whether or no, a half idiot and half insane man like George III., a notoriously bad woman like Isabella of Spain, or such a man as he who will succeed Queen Victoria when she goes to her grave.

Really, Mr. Voce, of Gurnee, Ill., there is not room in this department to discuss the Greenback question. We shall doubtless come to that again next Fall.

"Cosmopolite," Canton, Pa., writes as follows:

I am an Englishman, born in Durham County. My parents were poor, there were no common schools, and I was put to work when but a child, so had no education. All my youthful days were spent as a farm laborer hired by the year, at incredibly low wages.

I have read what you have written concerning the Royal family and its aristocratic surroundings, all of which I believe to be correct. You use expressions in speaking of the Queen that I would soften some, remembering she is a woman, and like the rest of us to some extent a creature of circumstances.

I have also read what you have written on distress in Ireland, and would like to think that you have been guilty of exaggeration, but I remember, too well, the number of degraded, poverty-stricken laborers who used to come from that unhappy country, years ago, to try to earn a little money by reaping grain and other work, which they had to do for even less than we were paid. These men were small farmers. They said the money they earned was needed to pay their rent. I can never forget their degraded appearance and the anxiety they manifested to earn a little money.

I hope to live to hear of the land laws of England, Scotland and Ireland all being repealed.

A book was published in England about 40 years ago, "The History of the English Aristocracy." It was anonymous, but believed to have been from the pen of Wm. Howard, the Quaker poet and journalist. After making the aristocracy appear a useless nuisance in the world, he says: "The English are a conquered people, their land was taken by the sword without title, has been held by unjust laws and the people have an undoubted right to reoccupy the country and reclaim the land whenever they can see the way to do it.

You say the English Government never does an act of justice only when forced to do it. This is true. Witness the treatment of its own laboring class, its unrighteous and irreligious Church establishment, witness Ireland, India, South Africa, &c., &c.

Though an Englishman I never could acknowledge myself a subject of the Queen.

But sir is it not better to put your trust to seek a cure? Are there no freakers ahead in the United States? I think there are. We have a great number of selfish, designing politicians whose hope is in machine politics, a number of unscrupulous land and railway speculators whose plan is to use these politicians by sharing with them. On the other hand we have a party of Communists who appear to go to another extreme.

The rising generations of this country have a great problem to solve. It is tersely expressed by the Marquis of Blandford in the North American Review, November, 1881. "She will have to consider how, without inflicting a deadly blow to the right of property and the stability of her institutions, she may limit to some extent the formation of a huge monied aristocratic class, largely tinged with ideas borrowed from the old civilization of Europe,"

Next week we shall commence a series of articles on Ireland by Mr. James Redpath, who has spent two years in that country. He is well-known as a friend of humanity, his part in the slavery controversy being one that any publicist might well be proud of. A close and accurate observer, a fearless and graphic writer, the series will be well worth reading by all who want to get at the real state of the case in that country.

TOM THUMB THE VICTOR.

He Vanquishes Signor Campanini at Billiards.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

An interesting and unique game of billiards was played yesterday afternoon at the Lindell Hotel between Gen. Tom Thumb, the Lilliputian, and Signor Campanini, the great tenor. Across the table, all that was visible of Campanini's contestant was a hat, a pair of eyes and two hands, and the game attracted the attention of everybody about the hotel. The tenor played earnestly, but seemed to enjoy the curious method by which the Lilliput secured his points. Campinni naturally converses in a loud tone, and in the excitement of the game his full rich notes resounded through the corridor. The General grew somewhat irritated at the excited playing of the Italian, and his comments on the game, given in his weak, piping voice, were humorous in the extreme. Gen. Thumb took frequent advantage of Campanini's unfamiliarity with the English tongue, and made numerous laughable observations for the benefit of the crowd. At one time the General was making a desperate effort to reach across the table, when Mr. Charles Mapleson stepped forward and offered to lift him up. Then the Lilliput laid down his cue and piped out:

"Let me alone sir. I can reach as far as you can. Who is playing this game, anyhow?"

"Fefteen!" shouted Campanini.

"That makes three times the bloody Italian has said 'fefteen,'" said Thumb. "I hope he has it this call."

Thus the game proceeded, to the infinite amusement of the bystanders, and Gen. Tom Thumb was found to be the winner.

"Tummy Tumb is ze worst bluff at pokair I ever saw," said Angelo, in an undertone. "I ride wiz him in safety seex from Pittsburg to Veeling, and he loose me eleven dollars on a pair of deuces. Ze Generale is bad at ze national games."

The opera company has suddenly dropped on the wily Lilliputian.

Poor Brown.

English Paper.

Brown's Christmas Annual.—A baby.

For the Blade.

PARODY ON "THE CHARGE OF THE SIX HUNDRED."

[There are over 500 "suspects" at present in jail in Ireland. Forster, it seems, is determined to crush the Land League.—New York Paper.]

Crush the League! Curse the League!
Forster, he thundered.
Here do I hold in jail
Over five hundred.
Yet, hark to their battle-cry!
"Onward!" to do or die,
Defying Hell and I—
Curse the Five Hundred!

"Onward!" brave Parnell said;
Was there a man dismayed?
Not, though the people saw
Every home plundered.
Fearless to do and dare,
Rose they up everywhere,
Facing their robbers there,
Defying an army, which all
The world wondered,
And from their vengeance deep—
Vengeance too long asleep—
Landlord and lackey
Fly, like a flock of sheep,
Scattered and sundered,

After a bloody reign
Of gibbet and felon's chain,
The world admits 'tis plain
England has blundered.
Joyously the people see
Tyranny vanquished, flee,
And in their jubilee
Bless the Five Hundred.

RE-TREADING OLD PATHS

"Off for Dixie" 20 Years Later.

Louisville—Central Kentucky—Traces of the War—Arrival at Nashville.

VII.

[Editorial Correspondence.]

Leaving the boat we hurried through Louisville to catch the early train on the Louisville & Nashville road. This passing view indicated that the City had grown to be a solid, wealthy, thriving place, much like Cincinnati in externals, but a little less dirty, less busy, and with perceptible Southern modifications in buildings, grounds, and the larger proportion of colored people seen on the streets.

It was perhaps quite as well that we did not tarry long, especially if it had transpired that we were from Cincinnati. The two Cities are bitter rivals in the Southern trade, and consequently they regard one another in the green eyed way of two competing retailers doing business in the same block.

I remember the exciting times when Cincinnati and Chicago were neck and neck in the race for commercial supremacy in the West. The people of Chicago were always on the look-out for the presence in their City of strangers who had also been to Cincinnati. Long practice had given them the faculty of knowing these at sight, and they always marked them for their own. Seeing their game lounging in the hotel, or standing observantly on a street corner, the skirmisher of a Chicago party would approach him blandly, while the rest deployed around to prevent an escape. The engagement would open with a mild-mannered interrogatory by the Chicago man:

"Just arrived in the City, I presume, sir?"

"Yes, I got in on the train last night."

"Big City we have here, sir, eh?"

"Yes; it seems to be considerable of a City."

"Lively, sir; full of business. Doing a big business; doing a larger business than any other City of its size in the country."

"Yes. It looks to be doing a good deal of business in proportion to the people."

"Yes, sir. And it's growing faster than any other City in the United States, sir. Its growth is simply remarkable."

"I expect it is. Everything seems to look that way."

"Well, sir, don't you think it lays away over Cincinnati in every respect?"

This was the crisis. The ensnared man looked around and found himself surrounded by a compact group of determined, fierce, hungry-eyed men, awaiting his answer with stern eagerness. He usually recognized that they had the drop on him and surrendered quietly.

As the Americans are a plucky people there must have occasionally been men foolhardy enough to defy their interrogators and boldly assert that Cincinnati was not only more of a city than Chicago, but always would be so. I have wondered what was the fate of such. But the terrible secret has been well kept.

Once during the momentous years when Chicago first packed as many hogs as Cincinnati I saw a rash Cincinnatian standing at bay with his back against a lamp post on the corner of State and Madison streets, Chicago, doggedly asserting to the last that Cincinnati was the only genuine hog packing emporium of the civilized world, and must always remain so. His courage was worthy of a better cause. I trust his bereaved family was left well-provided for.

This is why I thought it prudent to avoiding any catechizing as to the relative merits of Cincinnati and Louisville.

THROUGH CENTRAL KENTUCKY.

About 8 o'clock of a perfect Winter day—and an average Kentucky Winter day is one of the most delightful vouchsafed this changeful sphere—we drew out of the depot for Nashville. Everything was as it should be. The Louisville & Nashville Road's track was in the best condition, the speed was good, the train service equal to the best, and the cars new, comfortable, handsomely finished in Queen Anne style, and provided with such generously large windows as to give the best possible view of the magnificent country.

And such a view as it was. Everywhere broad, fertile valleys sloping up to a purple rim of undulating hills; everywhere limpid streams purling over beds of white gravel and smooth limestone, or falling over little cliffs in romantic cascades, everywhere acres of shapely cedars, as symmetrical and regularly disposed as if the ornaments of private grounds; everywhere great masses of young oak trees, still wearing their Summer suits of leaves, now turned a reddish brown, and looking like an army of giants, clad in badly-rusted armor; everywhere weather beaten, time worn Villages, heir looms from a thick-walled, low-roofed past.

It is a different land from that beyond the Ohio. The very air is different, for as we roll out of Louisville, and purge our lungs of the sulphuretted hydrogen from its burning coal, a well-remembered odor strikes our nostrils, and brings on its subtle wings a freshet of memories of old campaigning days.

"There's the old Southern odor," I say to my companion. "Can't you recognize it?"

"I can, indeed," he answers. "I'd know we were south of the Ohio if we'd been brought here blindfolded."

We begin to try to analyze it. Does it come from the cedar logs burning in those capacious fireplaces? Or from the pine? Or the oak? We can separate and recognize these smells, and we find there is an odor over and above them. The only remaining explanation is to attribute it to the vegetation decaying through the mild Winter, without the impending influence of the cold and frost of more northern latitudes.

HISTORIC NAMES.

Every station has a name which is full of reminiscences of the days of the Rebellion. Merely calling over their list will fill the heart of a veteran of the Army of the Cumberland with surging memories. The first stop out of Louisville is made at Muldraugh's Hill, where the infant army was born, and cradled until in a few months it grew into such lusty vigor that it needed half a continent for its habitation. Hither in the Summer of 1861 came two or three regiments of loyal Kentuckians, the first Union troops to infringe upon the "sacred neutrality" of the State. They were pushed out as a post of observation against the Rebels who were massing forces to capture—"redeem" was the euphemism they employed—Louisville. By and by the regiments became a strong brigade, then a division. There was a steady tramp of blue-clad regiments across the Ohio, and soon the divisions were corps, and, finally, an army—the proud old Army of the Cumberland, the second largest one that bore the Stars and Stripes, and the only one that never knew what it was to be defeated. Hither came the gallant defender of Fort Sumter, to be succeeded by the earnest but erratic Sherman, who in turn soon retired under a suspicion of insanity; then the calm, polished, soldierly, organizer Buell, the brilliant impetuous Mitchell, great as an astronomer and as a commander; the weak, unreliable Critterden and McCook, the grand, steadfast, far-seeing Thomas, and a host of others, whose names are part of the Army of the Cumberland's history. What a beginning was made at this insignificant village! What a vista stretches out from Muldraugh's Hill to Bentonville, nearly 2,000 miles away! Think of the mile stones on that four years' journey: Mill Springs, Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, March to Atlanta, Jonesboro, March to the Sea, Franklin, Nashville, Selma, Fort Anderson and Benton ville. Who could have conceived, as he saw a regimental flag go through Louisville tattering at the head of a regiment of 1,000 gallant musket-bearers, over what fields and scenes that banner would float before it should be carried in triumph at the final grand review in Washington?

BOWLING GREEN.

We stopt for dinner at Bowling Green, on the banks of Green River. Here was the head and front of the Rebellion in the West in 1861. Here Albert Sidney Johnston, whom the Rebels expected to become their greatest leader, established his headquarters, and main Army for the defense of the first great line, which began in the Cumberland Mountains, and ran westward through Bowling Green, Forts Henry and Donelson, Columbus, Ky., and Southern Missouri, to where it was lost in the wilds of the Far West. He presented a defiant front to the rapidly growing army near Louisville, and everything pointed to a bloody battle somewhere on the road between the two places. Suddenly a new factor appeared in the equation. An obscure Illinois General named Grant, of whom nobody was expecting anything, fell upon Forts Donelson and Henry with the earnestness of a man employed by the job; he stood squarely up to his work, and put in staggering blows in a way that nobody on our side had before attempted to do, and before Johnston could comprehend what it all meant, the Forts, with 15,000 prisoners, were gone, and he had to hurry away very lively or this stirring fellow Grant would be at Nashville first, and the Rebel Army be caught between him and Buell. Then the witty George D. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, said, "sarkastick like:"

The great bowling match to come off at Bowling Green will not take place! There was nothing bold there.

FADING AWAY.

There is little, however, besides the names on the road between Louisville and Nashville to recall the war. A few crumbling forts crown the hills about Munfordsville, but these are about all the signs visible from the road of the many Townships the boys of the Army of the Cumberland turned over with their spades in Central Kentucky.

"All the memories and traces of the war seem to be faded out here," I said to my companion as I watched several fields full of fine horses, with quite different sentiments than my rough riding comrades would have regarded them 20 years ago.

"Yes," answered the Colonel. "I notice that the chickens have taken to roosting on the lower limbs again."

NASHVILLE.

About the middle of the afternoon we reached Nashville, and were enthusiastically welcomed by a large delegation of negros. The subsequent discovery that these were all hotel runners or hackmen prevented our mistaking this for an ovation to our personal merits and popularity.

Who'e'er hath traveled life's dull round,
Where'er his courses may have been,
Must sigh to think he still has found
His warm est welcome at an inn.

Nashville has one of the most beautiful situations in the United States. We hurried to the Capitol, to get the view before the sun set. The Capitol is on the summit of the high hill upon which the city is built, and commands a view of the country round for scores of miles in every direction. We climbed to the top. Immediately below us lay the compactly built city, a dense mass of roofs, chimneys, towers, turrets, steeples and smoke stacks. At frequent intervals rose little clouds of steam from factory engines, white flags of Industry, hoisted at the headquarters of peaceful Labor. Miles away a circle of blue, misty topped hills bounded the landscape into a grand amphitheater. On the semi-circle to the south stood Thomas's army on that eventful December day when he fell upon Hood's army, utterly crushed it, and destroyed the rebellion in the West. Away to the east the Cumberland River flows in through the encircling hills, winds sinuously through the valley, and disappears in the far west in a curtain of dimly outlined summits and vapors rising to meet the clouds. Steamboats ply up and down, with the graceful movement of floating swans, and leave behind them long ribbons of black smoke and white steam. Railroad trains that look in the distance like toys, rush in and out with a rumble and roar, crossing spider web bridges, and are seemingly swallowed up in the growing blackness of the earth's surface.

Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,

and as the lights begin to twinkle in the crowded streets below, the fragrance of cooking ham rises even to the high we are occupying, and reminds us that this is the hour when supper has charms that move the inner consciousness more than fascinating scenery.

McELROY.

Feminine Spirit.

Lowell Citizen.

"Oh, by the way, dear; have you congratulated Lily on her engagement?" asked Miss Flouncer of her friend. "Oh, yes; of course. I went round to see her yesterday afternoon. I told her she couldn't have done better—and I don't think she could, the horrid, homely thing.

SUPERSTITIONS OF ENGINEERS

Some Queer Stories Told About Them by Railroad Men.

Hartford Post.

"What causes, aside from snow storms and accidents, make passenger trains late in arriving at stations?" inquired a *Post* reporter of Division Superintendent Rawn, of the New York & New England Road, at his office in the Union Depot, this morning.

"Well, they are innumerable," said Mr. Rawn. "But there is one cause of delay which is quite curious and almost unaccountable. Like sailors, engineers are very superstitious. I suppose they become so from the comparative solitude and dangers of their positions. With only a fireman as a companion, they are out in all kinds of weather, and I can tell you it is no pleasant thing for a man to ride at full speed on a dark night, peering out of a little window into a blackness made more black by the bright glare of the headlight. On all sides is darkness and the little speck of monotonous track ahead is all that he can see. Certain engines, like certain ships, get bad reputations, and the men hate to run them. They consider them unlucky, and believe they are bound to kill somebody and so will refuse to drive them at top speed. This feeling is almost universal among engineers. We have an engine on our road now which the men very much dislike to be assigned to. I was once on a railroad in the West which owned an engine which the men were positively afraid of, it was so unlucky."

On his way up Town, the reporter called upon Mr Davidson of the New York, New Haven & Hartford road, and, in conversation upon the topic, he said:

"Yes, all engineers are more less superstitious; their calling makes them so. At one time one of our fast trains kept coming into Hartford from two to five minutes late. At first I thought this was due to some material cause, but at last, as the train arrived in New Haven on time, I determined to find out the trouble. On arrival of the train in New Haven the engineers were changed, and as the time was all right up to that time I knew that time was being lost between there and Hartford. I couldn't understand it, for the road is good all the way, and time should be made up over it, instead of lost. I went down there one day and asked the engineer what made him late so repeatedly. He said he didn't know only that the engine would not make time. He had always been a competent man and was thought much of on the road. I got into the cab with him, and after a short distance had been passed found that the engine was not doing its part. I told the engineer to throw open the throttle valve. At first he refused to do so, but when I repeated the order he did so and we reached Hartford on time. After that he was never late because of the engine. The fact was that he had got scared, but after he had been relieved of all apprehension the train came in regularly on schedule time. Once when I was running a night train between here and Springfield, I had a queer experience. My fireman was a young fellow, who twice, when we reached the bridge over the Connecticut at Windsor Locks, disappeared from the cab. The third time I watched him, and noticed that he had gone into the tender and crouched down in the coal in one corner. When we were well into the bridge, I called out to him and he came into the cab with a face as white as marble, and he was shaking all over. I asked him what was the matter and he said: 'There's some fellows up in the rafters there, and some time they're going to chuck rocks at us!' You see the idea had suggested itself to him one night and being superstitious, he had carried it around in his head until he really believed it."

DISMAL ROYALTY.

Low Spirits in the Czar Household.

A correspondent writes from St Petersburg to a London paper: "The chief characteristic of the court at Gatchina has been low spirits. The Czar feels depressed, and the whole court is consequently low spirited. The Czar does not work now so assiduously as he used to do formerly; often he sits for hours in his library staring vacantly before him. Once a counselor was bold enough to suggest that he should accept the offer made by the Narodnaya Volya, which promises that Nihilism will abdicate and lay down arms if the Emperor will take up the constitutional idea. The Czar's reply was that he did not believe the conspirators would keep their promise; that nothing was strong enough to prevent anarchy in Russia except the power exercised on the minds of the masses by the person whom they looked upon as a living representative of God himself. Russians could not be brought to venerate and obey a sovereign according to Western notions. Were he to sacrifice his authority he would fall a victim to those who murdered his father. The Czar sometimes takes a walk in the park—indifferent to cold—attends church regularly, takes short drives at sunset, and indulges in a game at cards at night. The Empress corresponds with her relatives, and is sometimes rather agitated when her husband wishes to read the letters she receives from home, as the views held there are hardly palatable to his views."

The Protestants.

When the King of Italy lately visited Naples nine Protestant ministers asked and were granted an interview. The King was surprised when one was presented to him as a Wesleyan Methodist, another as a Baptist, the third as a Presbyterian, the fourth as a Waldense, and so on. "I do not understand," said King Humbert, "how you can all be ministers of the same Gospel and yet have so many distinctions. Perhaps one of you will be so good as to explain to me." One of the number promptly replied: "In your Majesty's army there are many regiments wearing different uniforms, and called different names, nevertheless they are all under one commander-in-chief and follow one flag. In like manner we Protestants are divided into several denominations, but we only know one chief—Jesus Christ—and we follow but one banner, namely, that of the Gospel of our crucified and risen Lord." It is said that the King listened attentively, and, thanking the speaker for his clear explanation, said: "You wish me to understand that while there are differences among you on minor matters, there is unity in all that is essential." The Protestant ministers, thanking the King for his courtesy, then withdrew.

Diving for Turnips.

Rome (Ga.) Courier.

Will. Elliott says on his trip down the river when the water had backed over the low land, he saw a woman near Bogan's Ferry, standing on a gate post with one end of a rope in her hand, and the other end being attached to her husband, who was engaged in diving for turnips. He would go down, and upon finding a good large one, would jerk the rope and the wife would haul him into shore. For fear this statement may be doubted, we give the name of the author as above.

The Gainesboro Hat.

New Orleans Picayune.

The Gainesboro hat has been crushed at last. Now and then a young lady from the country, who has no other hat, wears one to the theater, but this seldom occurs.

WHO BURNED COLUMBIA?

Testimony of an Eye-Witness.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

I see by a recent BLADE, that there is some controvery as to who burned Columbia, S. C. I was with the advance brigade when the Union troops entered the city. The street was full of sm

THE WEEKLY BLADE

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TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, FEB. 16

FOR THE LADIES.

The latest esthetic slang the ladies use when reproving their admiring gentlemen friends is, "You flatter too awfully perfectly much."—*Philadelphia Times.*

It is useless for physicians to argue against short-sleeved dresses. The Constitution of the United States says, "The right to bare arms shall not be infringed."—Buffalo Express.

"Sit down," said a handsomely-dressed and vivacious young lady at a fashionable watering-place, "sit down; it's about the only thing you can do here without paying for it."

Statistics show that women commit suicide most frequently on Sunday. It is on that the humiliation of having to wear last season's bonnet is most keenly felt.—*Syracuse Herald.*

The fashionable hotel clerk, with his dazzling diamond pin, has had his day—at least at the Palmer House, Chicago, for women are employed there to the exclusion of men. The women will be a long time in acquiring the studied indifference of the typical male clerk.

Miss Helen Lenoir, a young Englishwoman, is the manager for R. D'Oyly Carte, and is the business head of "Patience" in the United States. She attends to all the details of theatrical management—singers, assistants, wardrobe, orchestra and advertising—and though a young lady is a capable business person.

The Jersey Board of Education recently charged a lady teacher—through the principal—of incompetency. The lady teacher put in a counter charge that the reason the principal thought her incompetent was because she wouldn't let her walk home with her. Lady teacher retained.

Two "loafers" in the Jardin des Plantes are staring at the boa constrictor, which, after the fashion of boa constrictors, has curled its tail up at the tip. "Hallo!" says one loafer. "Why has he tied himself in a knot?" The other man reflects for a moment and then replies, "Oh, that's because there was something he wanted to remember." And they both went on staring.—*Chaos.*

"You may talk about your mean men," said one rustic to another on the ferryboat the other day, "but we've got a woman over there in Alameda who takes a pie." "Kinder close, is she?" "Close! Why, last month her husband died—fourth husband, mind—and I'm blamed if she didn't take the door plate off the front door, had his age added, and then nailed on to his coffin. Said she guessed likely she'd be wanting a new name on the door soon, anyway."—*San Francisco Post.*

London *World*: "It is our wives and daughters who deceive us the most delicately and consistently. And it is to be remembered with them the deceit is genuine: They would have us believe that they possess every beauty they exhibit. The actress makes no such pretension. To her all the aids which art can give may be vitally important, but only at night. Then she is an artist and has a right to utilize everything within her power to heighten the effect which she has to produce."

PERSONS AND THINGS.

A Vicksburg grocer who failed the other day has surprised himself by paying in full, and has $2,000 left over. "Well, I ain't much on bookkeeping, you know," he says.

A Washington marriage ceremony was interrupted by the bride's father, who whipped her with a rawhide and kicked the bridegroom out of the house. It is inferred that he disapproved of the match.

A man in Council Bluffs ordered a suit of clothes of a local tailor. They were to be done on a Friday. When he called for them they were finished and done up in a neat package. The man's hair turned suddenly white.—*Quincy Modern Argo.*

A gentleman of Ottawa, Canada, gave an order for a silver-mounted claret jug to a Montreal dealer, instructing him to send it by express marked C. O. D. A couple of days ago the jug arrived, having engraved on it in beautiful large letters, "C. O. D."

Pres. Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has established a course of free lectures for his employes. On Friday night the first lecture was delivered in Baltimore, Prof. H. N. Martin, who told "How Skulls and Backbones are Built," being introduced by Mr. Garrett.

A drove of 35 hogs drank long and deep of a barrel of syrup skimmings near Buena Vista, Ga., and in a few hours every big and little porker was drunk as a lord. They cut up all manner of didoes, and finally the whole gang got weak in the knees and dropped off to sleep.

A South Carolina negro has been doing a profitable business with a phonograph. He put one of these talking instruments inside a rude figure of a devil and attached a spring in such a manner that the cylinder would revolve on being started without the use of a crank. Thus provided, he set up as a fortune teller. The negros had never heard of a phonograph, and its voice filled them with superstitious awe, particularly when the new, hearing draw from him some information on the subject of their calls, and filled the machine with astonishing answers, made it speak oracularly.

Brother Rose and Brother Cronin.

Catholic Union and Times.

It was surely an edifying spectacle to the men and angels of Richburg to find a Catholic priest of Irish birth and a hard-shell Baptist preacher of English birth both on the same Land League platform advocating the redress of Ireland's grievances. The Rev. Mr. Rose is an accomplished scholar, an eloquent speaker and an elegant gentleman. Delighted to have met you, Brother Rose. We shall long keep your memory green; but whether we can accept the invitation to preach in your Bradford pulpit—well, we'll see about it.

Throat and Lung Diseases.

Dr. Robert Hunter's pamphlet on the proper treatment of the Throat and Lungs, should be read by every one afflicted with Bronchitis, Asthma or Consumption. Sent free with list of questions, to all who require advice. Address 105 State st., Chicago.

Beaconsfield's Diary.

New York Times.

There are rumors in London that a diary which Lord Beaconsfield kept is about to be issued in book form, but very little that is definite about the work can be learned. It is known, however, to be a fact that at least his diaries which he kept in his youth are in existence. Both were given away by the writer in his life time, so that the executors have no control over them. One of them relates the journey which young Disraeli made in the East with his friend Mr Clay.

"Buchupaiba."

New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. $1. Druggists. Depot, Walding, Kinnan & Co., Toledo, O.

A Good Law of French Insurance Companies.

Boston Transcript.

If the system of insurance common with French insurance companies, which provides that, while they make good other losses by fire, they shall pay no insurance upon the houses in which the fire originates, were followed here, owners of houses would be led to adopt the preventive measures which also are common in France.

Vaccination in England.

Springfield Republican.

In Great Britain the law requires that all infants shall be vaccinated within a certain period of their birth—a few months more or less—and the law is obeyed, like all English laws. Hence, small pox is not epidemic. We ought to have such a law in this country.

An Agreeable Fellow.

Boston Post.

"Will you come and see me hanged? I wish you would," said Sindran, who is to be hanged in the Tombs next week, (Friday) to a Sun reporter yesterday. There's a generous, whole souled fellow, who wants his friends to have all the fun they can.

The Popular Demand.

So great has been the popular demand for the celebrated remedy, Kidney-Wort, that it is having an immense sale from Maine to California. Some have found it inconvenient to prepare it from the dry compound. For such the proprietors now prepare it in liquid form. This can be procured at the druggists. It has precisely the same effect as the dry, but is very concentrated, so that the dose is much smaller. *Lowell Mail.*

[Delayed Letter.]

ENGLISH MISRULE.

The Way the Emerald Island Is Afflicted by Irresponsible Tyrants—Persecuting the Women

From Our Own Correspondent

DUBLIN, Jan. 7, 1882.

Every week produces some fresh extraordinary development in this unfortunate land. The latest, and not the least remarkable, is the determined effort of the Irish Executive to break up or reduce to impotence the Ladies' Land League. The feminine organization, so called, is not a political body. It was founded at the beginning of last year, when coercion was first threatened by the Government, with the object of distributing relief to evicted families and the families of arbitrarily arrested prisoners. Its mission, therefore, was purely a charitable one, and from its formation till now it has confined itself to the work of feeding the hungry, sheltering the homeless and visiting the prisoners. Nevertheless the authorities of Dublin Castle conceive—not without reason, I must admit—that if these ladies pursue their benevolent ministrations, which reflect so much honor on their sex, it will be simply impossible to force the peasantry back again into the infamous serfdom from which the efforts of the now "proclaimed" Land League so lately rescued. Eviction used to be the sword of Damocles hanging by a thread over the head of the Irish tenant farmer, which kept him in a perpetual state of abject trembling before his landlord. To employ Mr. Gladstone's strong but literally accurate phrase, eviction in too many cases meant "sentence of death." Rather than face it, therefor, the tenants submitted to a system of slavery more destructive to manhood than any known within the Christian era. But when the Land League undertook to support the evicted families, and proved its ability to do so by the aid of the funds so generously supplied from your side of the Atlantic, the Irish peasants began to cease to be a slave. As the months went on, and care was still taken of all who were thrown out of home and means of livelihood, the natural spirit of the people was set free, and they grew ready to face the great terror, "a notice to quit," without a sign of fear. So much it was perhaps necessary to explain, to make clear the motive of the Government, which has taken sides with the landlords, in making the attack on the Ladies' League. It is evident that if by any means—whether through the exertions of a charitable society or a political one—the tenantry are prevented from falling back into the old habit of dreading eviction, the very foundation of the whole hideous institution of Irish landlordism, must be destroyed. It was built by terror upon fear, and cannot exist when that base is removed. Hence the endeavor to make charity a crime nowadays in Ireland.

SPIRITED LADIES.

I must say the Irish ladies have met the attack on them with a spirit worthy of their countrywomen who stood in the breach at the siege of Limerick exposing themselves to mutilation and death at the hands of King William's soldiery, whom they helped to hurl back baffled and beaten, from the old city's crumbling walls. The executive of the Ladies' League issued instructions to every branch of the organization in the country to meet last Sunday at half past one o'clock p. m. for the purpose of asserting their right to continue their benedcient work. The branches, without exception, so far as I can learn, accordingly did meet. The police, wherever they had notice of the place of assembly, interfered illegally of course, but acting on orders from the Irish executive. I may say, parenthetically, that what seems to me the most singular feature of the peculiar situation here just now is that the authorities exhibit an audacious disregard of the laws they are in duty bound to administer, and think no more of breaking 20 of them in a day than a road agent or a bushranger. But, returning to the events of Sunday last, the armed constabulary in scores of places forced their way into private houses without any other warrant than the strong hand; in scores of other places they took possession of the ladies' assembly rooms, so compelling the meetings to be held in the open street, where, of course, the work of examining accounts and allotting relief was carried on under serious difficulties. But even where ladies met on the street or on the country roads the police still interfered, ordering or trying to frighten them into a discontinuance of their benevolent labors. (Some of the police behaved much less rudely than the mass of their colleagues; others with absolute brutality. Constable Doyle, for instance, violently hustled Miss Dunne, the Secretary of the Rothsugan branch, and snatched documents from her hand. He seemed to have some consciousness that in obeying orders he was not obeying manly instincts, for he pathetically remarked in the presence of the indignant ladies' committee, "I know I'll be in the newspapers and I am sure it will lose nothing in the telling." But hustling was not the worst that happened. At Kesdue, County Roscommon, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Ward, and Mrs. Sherrit, respectively President, secretary and Treasurer, were arrested and dragged off before a Supendiary Magistrate, The MacDermott Roe, on the Sabbath afternoon in the presence of this official the Constable laid down the law as an authority, to his own satisfaction, and endeavored to bully the bench into agreeing with him. When Mr Mac Dermott decided to let the ladies go free, the Constable threatened to report him. This is the kind of thing which comes from setting the police above the law.

FOUR YOUNG WOMEN ARRESTED.

Another case of arrest, perhaps worse than the previously mentioned one, occurred at Drumcollogher, County Limerick, where four young ladies—the Misses Annie M'Auliffe, Ellie Hannigan, Minnie Wall and Maggie Daly—were seized, thrust into the police station, kept there for two hours, and were then escorted to the mansion of Lord Muskerry, who, being a landlord, is as a matter of course a magistrate. The escort was a body of constabulary armed with loaded rifles, swords and bayonets. Can you fancy over this on a Sabbath evening, the crime alleged being that the arrested ladies were devoted to, "the support of evicted tenants and prisoners?" Sergt. Regan, of Drumcollogher, swore before Lord Muskerry that "these objects were illegal," and "the nobleman" thereupon ordered the accused to "find bail for their future good behavior"—in other words, to pledge themselves under a heavy fine not to be guilty of distributing alms again to people who must starve without such aid! The ladies indignantly and point-blank refused to so tie themselves up and at the same time admit that theretofore they had been guilty of "bad behaviour," and when their resolution was found to be unshakable the "noble lord" ordered them a fortnight's imprisonment in Limerick jail, pending the Newcastle sessions, to which he committed them for trial. I fear your readers must think I am romancing, but I assure them I am setting down solemn, sober facts, without exaggeration of any kind, just as the reports in the Dublin dailies give them. I have been careful to furnish the names of places and persons, so that skeptics may be able to satisfy themselves of the absolute veracity of my statements by proper inquiry. They will find these things, and many more for which I could not reasonably expect you to find room, in the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* of Thursday the 5th inst. Before leaving this Drumcollogher affair I should mention that the four young ladies took Lord Muskerry's decision in their regard with a firmness equaling that of Irish Molly at the battle of Monmouth in your War of Independence. For more than three hours they were detained at Lord Muskerry's—part of the time in a yard, the rest in an outhouse, while the police were making vain efforts to obtain a car to bring the girls off to the distant jail. No car could be obtained for the purpose in the district "for love or money," as the people here say quaintly; and in this state of affairs Lord Muskerry told "the lady suspects" that he would accept bail for their appearance at the Newcastle sessions. To this they consented, and they were thereupon liberated.

THE ATTACK ON THE LADIES.

It is a notable fact that the attack, for so far, has been confined to the rural branches of the ladies' charitable organization—that is to say, to the females who come directly into contact with the evicted families. The central body in Dublin has not been molested, except by the arrest, under a Coercion Act warrant, of the male portion of the body, and the confiscation of the bag of letters newss carrying at the time to the post office. It would look badly, in the eyes of the world, no doubt, to formally proclaim a charitable association of ladies "unlawful and criminal," and dissolve it then by the employment of horse, foot and artillery in active service. The end is sought to be attained by the sneaking means of attempting to intimidate the local branches by terror and threats of wholesale imprisonment. Up to the present that design has been utterly frustrated by the firmness of the females, old and young, belonging to the League, which consists of over 1,700 branches. In truth, they have all behaved with a spirit which rather upsets a man's ideas as to which is the courageous sex. "Never prophesy unless you know" is a good safe maxim; but one may speculate a little betimes, for all that; and my impression is that the Irish Administration will come badly out of "the war with the women," as the phrase goes here.

How much such an organization as theirs is needed just now is overproved by the number of evictions taking place week after week. The unfortunates who thus suffer are not people who could pay their rents and will not; but tenants who have been crushed down for years upon years by a burthen of rent under which they had barely room to exist in prosperous times and who when bad seasons came fell into arrears with their all grasping landlords or had, in fact, to be kept alive by the charity of the world—and are now, through the agency of landlord made law, compelled to undergo the "sentence of death" penalty for being unable to do what is impossible. "Impossible rents" is a phrase which has been used in the London House of Commons to describe the extravagant taxes laid by Irish landlords on their forever toiling serfs; and it certainly expresses very pithily the prevailing cause of the numerous evictions which are now going forward. Unfortunately thousands more are sure to come; for the courts are choked with applications for writs of ejectment, and the Judges of the Superior Courts, to facilitate the course of the law of ejectment, have issued an order abrogating the old constitutional principle which required personal service of writs unless in specified exceptional cases, and have substituted for that mode the easy process of service by post. The Judges of themselves cannot override either the law or the principles of the constitution; Acts of Parliament are necessary, at least in theory, for any change in constitutional principle or practice; but while in England the theory has vital force, in Ireland it is inert and dead.

THE IRISH POLITICAL SYSTEM.

The Irish Judges, who all get their positions through political service, do anything that is asked of them by their paymaster, the Government, which further means the British official who happens to preside at Dublin Castle over the governmental conduct of Irish affairs. The full title of the official is "Chief Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland." In reality he is the master, not the servant, of the Lord Lieutenant. The latter is a mere figurehead to the Chief of Sate, his so-called "Chief Secretary" is its captain. The Lord Lieutenant is usually a nonentity in politics with a high sounding name, who is tempted to take up the figurehead position by the substantial inducement of $100,000 a year—about double, if I remember correctly, what the President of the United States receives for real work done for the whole American Union. The Chief Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has less salary than his nominal superior, but for compensation has all the power. The Judges, in times of crisis, do whatever he asks them to do. If they alone issued an edict imposing the new method of serving writs, no one would mind it, but when it is promulgated by the sanction of "the Lord Lieutenant in Council"—that is to say, by the Chief Secretary—the ukase has all the force of law, because behind it are all the forces of the Crown's constabulary and military, which this almost irresponsible British official controls entirely, so far as concerns Ireland.

EVILS OF THE SYSTEM.

Let me now try to show a little of the evil which the new mode of serving writs brought about in the unconstitutional way, I have striven in a too brief fashion to explain, is likely to produce. In the rural districts of Ireland the postal service is practically limited to sending down communications by mail to the offices of the rural postmasters. If a man has any reason to expect a letter he sends for it to the office of his section. If he has no such reason it lies therefor weeks or months, as the case may be, until accident reveals to the person addressed that there is a communication awaiting him. Correspondence in the country parts of this Island is the reverse of active. How could it be otherwise when what are called the Penal Laws so rigidly shut out the mass of the people from education and the mental activity it generates? Whatever the cause may be, however, the fact is as I have stated it. Now if 12 days elapse before a defense is filed in court, then judgment goes against the defendant by fault, simply because of his not answering the writ within the prescribed 12 days. Bearing in mind what I have said about the postal peculiarities here, and, on the other hand, the savage desire of thousands of Irish landlords, impoverished by the extravagance of themselves and their predecessors, to clear their estates of tenants in arrears through "impossible rents," in the hope of getting a better price thereby when selling in the open market of the Landed Estates Court, the substitution of postal for personal service cannot but work enormous harm to thousands of innocent industrious peasants; and evictions must of necessity continue to increase in consequence of the change. What the upshot of all that is happening here at present may be it would rather more than puzzle Solomon himself to decide, if he were alive now, even though he would have nearly 2,000 years more of experience to ripen his indisputable wisdom.

A great meeting of landlords was held in the Exhibition Palace, Dublin, on the 3d inst., to protest against the mode in which the new land act is being administered. Over 2,000 persons connected in one way or another with the ownership of land in Ireland—whether as directly intended, or as "chargeants," "remainder men," mortgagees, and so forth—were present in the spacious hall. There was something humorous in the unanimity with which all the speeches but a couple declared their acceptance of the act, now that it is part of the law of the land, but raised in caporis against the way by which effect is given to its chief provision in actual working. The Commissioners appointed under the act, though by no means friends of the tenant class, have been compelled, by the evidence of outrageous rackrenting put before them, to reduce rents in something over 400 cases on an average of 24½ per cent., about one-half of what the average should be, in the minds of those most competent to judge, with whom I have conversed. The landlords at the meeting, in effect, declared with one voice that they would be perfectly satisfied with the land act, if rents were left as they were. But there would have been small need for the Act if rents as they were had not been so monstrously high as to leave the toilers nothing but bare subsistence or the most meager fare which can keep body and soul together.

The landlords at their meeting also raised a cry for compensation on account of the prospective diminution of their income through the operation of the Act. There is not a man of them who does not know that the English taxpayers would not listen for a moment to a claim for compensation because of a curbing of the power to plunder. The real meaning of setting up the howl is by clamor to deter the Land Commissioners from following the dictates of justice in even a halting fashion. Since the meeting I refer to some dozen decisions in land cases have been given, and the reductions of rent, besides being irreconcilable with all the previous decisions have been so insignificant that in 15 years they would not recoup the tenants for their legal costs. However in my judgment, the more the Land Act is proved a failure to the Irish tenantry the more certainly Irish landlordism is doomed to extinction; and the landlord class are therefore virtually committing suicide by striving to insist that what is impossible shall nevertheless be. The laws of nature are immovable, and they are no respecters of rank and station.

I had many other matters of interest to note—Ireland just now over prolific in things of the kind—but I cannot trespass further on your space this week.

GEN. BUFORD

The Influences Which Brought About His Conversion.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The union of Gen. Abe Buford with the church was the subject of much comment yesterday among the legion of people who knew by reputation the former proprietor of the famous Bosque Bonita farm, as well as among the vast number who enjoyed a personal acquaintance with him. While there has never been anything in the personal character of Gen. Buford particularly incompatible with Christianity, or, at least, nothing which would render his open avowal of Christian principles an exceptionally remarkable thing, still he has been what the orthodox churches call an eminently worldly man. The track traveled by the patron of the turf and that trodden by the church member do not, in theory at least, lead to the same place. Gen. Buford's conviction came as the result of deliberate and protracted consideration of the subject. A reporter of the *Courier Journal* talked with Dr. Yancey yesterday, through whose influence the general was converted and whose church he joined. He said: "Gen. Buford first came to my church. I was then preaching at the Floyd and Chestnut street church about six months ago. He lives with a nephew, Mr. D. C. Buford, who was a member of that church, and it was through his instrumentality that the General came to hear me. The first time I saw him in the church I recognized him. I had seen him frequently years ago, about Lexington, when I was at college there studying for the ministry. I greeted him after the services and invited him to return, which he did frequently, and finally came pretty regularly. I talked with him a great many times, the first time I approached him being with considerable timidity I confess. But from the first he seemed inclined to join the congregation, and I saw that he was in earnest. However, he delayed until I had about come to the conclusion that he had abandoned his intention of joining. Therefore, when he came up Sunday, although I was not surprised, my expectation had not been very strong."

"Gen. Buford," added Dr. Yancey, "seems utterly weary of life. The loss of his only son several years ago, for whom his affection was stronger than language can express, and later of his wife, were sorrows which rendered him impervious to consolation."

"What are his ideas about the turf?"

"He still thinks that racing can be carried on legitimately and not incompatible with moral or religious principles. But he says that as it is now conducted on all the public courses it is abused, and coupled with abominations which are destructive of its true objects. I don't think he will ever be seen on the track again. I shall counsel him against it."

HIGH TRAGEDY.

Apostrophe to the Statue of a Gladiator.

Laramie Boomerang.

Cold, pulseless fragment of the long ago, who silliest calm and passionless through scooting years! Thy busted snoot, awry, amort, bemoiled with dust of passing feet, thy fractured bugle looming neath the twinkling stars, a gloomy wreck of former grandeur tells not of what hath thee befid.

Across thy scarred, cold breast no trouble rolls, and o'er thy brow yet frozen in dumb agony bestraught, the swift and sable clouds of night do struggle like an aged dying joke cast in the dust of ancient amphitheater.

Little thou reekest, in thy broken state, that thou art clothed with nothing but the wailing wynd. Thy cold, hard cocks is still unclothed with shame, tho' in the chilly sir enight thy marble fragments are exposed.

Who, gazing at thy busted brow and panic-stricken features now would ere surmise thy prowess in the days agone! Who, looking o'er thy mansard intellect and cast iron frame, knocked galley west by time's effacing fingers, ere would give a passing thought to what thou'st been in previous years!

I trow, not one of all mankind would pick thee up to be the once proud snoozer of the Roman ring.

Misguided relic of an era past when men were muscled like an aged hen, and brave man fought with cheese knives long and well, or gouged the lion's liver out and mixed it with the sand, while beauteous ladies smiled and munched the Roman caramel, he who would grunge thee pity now in this thy hour of need, would rob a pauper's grave to get the cold with which his tea is were filled.

Proud fragment of heroic days, it reams no doubt thou livest on, and in the amphitheater with quivering blade tarn fightest still!

Methinks I see thee in the dusty ring, straddling about and slashing right and left, filling the air with toe nails and fresh gore. Again I hear thy new laid joke as up against the galleries the fragments of thy foe are hurled.

Dream on, thou fractured warrior of ye olden time, and reck not one cold, careless clam that all thy limbs are knocked into a shapeless mass.

Forget the present in thy glorious past. Live over still the days when in thy wordous strength thou wast more deadly than the modern pie. Remember still the days of long ago, when he who banged thee midst the face and eyes got scattered o'er the dry and thirsty ground, and dusted off the quivering earth with his remains. Lose not thy grip, bold warrior of the fly blown past, thou busted warrior of ye Roman time, for he who thus apostrophizes thee is busted, too.

A Favored Town.

Newark Advertiser.

Paisley, Scotland, is one of the favored Towns of the world. It spins more thread than any other and it shows an identity of interest and sympathy between employers and employed such as is rarely witnessed in any manufacturing locality. Through generations of men the Clark Thread Works continues its name and its fame, and through other generations children come up and succeed their parents in its employ. The Clarks have won an extended reputation for liberality and enterprise but it sounds a little odd to hear, as previously announced, that Monday was a [illegible] day in Paisley in honor of George A. [illegible], deceased, of this City. A new town hall was built there, the result of his liberality, and it was then inaugurated. It possesses several new features, including a reading room for the poor, and no worthier monument could be erected in Mr. Clark's honor. The entire Town made a festival day of the occasion.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. Address Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., for circular.

A GENTLE SAVAGE.

A Rascal Who Had Killed 70 Persons.

From The Head-Hunters of Borneo.

Having interviewed this priestess, I had the honor of an introduction to the famous, or infamous, chief of the cannibal Dyaks, Siban Mosang. He came into my house one day, accompanied by his suite of two women and three men, and I hardly know whether host or visitor felt the more uncomfortable. His personal appearance bore out the idea that I had formed of him by the reports I had heard of his ferocity and the depravity of his nature; but I was hardly prepared to see such an utter incarnation of all that is most repulsive and horrible in human form. As he entered my floating habitation he assumed a sort of air of hesitation, almost amounting to trembling fear, which added to, rather than detracted from, the feelings of repulsion with which I viewed him. He stood for a moment or two, neither moving or speaking, watched me narrowly when I pretended not to be looking at him, and then sat down quietly a couple of yards from my feet. He is a man apparently about 50 years of age, of yellowish brown color, and a rather sickly complexion. His eyes have a wild animal expression, and around them are dark lines, like shadows of crime. He is continually blinking his eyes, never letting them meet those of his interlocutor, as if his conscience did not allow him to look anyone straight in the face. His face is perfectly emaciated, every feature shrunken and distorted. The absence of teeth in the gums gives the bones an extra prominence. A few stiff black hairs for a mustache, and a few straggling ones on his chin, add to the weird look; his ears hang down low, pierced with large holes two inches in length. His right arm, on which he wears a tin bracelet, is paralyzed, and he is unable to open the right hand without the assistance of his left, lifting each finger separately, and closing them again with little less difficulty. For this reason he wears his mandau on his right side, and the many victims that have fallen to this bloodthirsty wretch during the last few years he has decapitated left handed. At that very time, as he sat conversing with me through my interpreter, and I sketched his portrait, he had fresh upon his head the blood of no less than 70 victims, men, women and children, whom he and his followers had just slaughtered, and whose hands and brains he had eaten.

He told me his people did not eat human meat every day—that was a feast reserved for head-hunting expeditions; at other times their food consisted of the flesh of various animals and birds, rice and wild fruits. For a whole year, however, they had had no rice, owing to the failure of the crops. When I heard this I told Kichil to bring forward a large kettle of rice which was boiling, and to place it before my guests, together with some salt. The eagerness with which they ate the rice, rolling it first between their hands so as to form solid balls, bore out the statement that they had lately been kept on very "short commons" indeed. The whole time he sat in my room Siban Mosang seemed very grave, and kept away from me, so that it was not difficult to get a portrait of him in profile. His grim visage, his still more grim manner, made me wonder whether he could ever laugh. The idea seemed horribly ludicrous. I tried, however, to get a smile on his countenance, but without success, until, when I had finished my sketch, I handed it to him to examine. He scrutinized it closely, then looked at me for the first time full in the face, and actually smiled, a ghostly grim smile, horribly suggestive of night mare. He made signs that he wished to keep the sketch, but I made him understand that I could not let him have it.

SAFETY FROM FIRE IN CARS.

Admirable System of Lighting and Heating a Train.

Providence Press.

Railroad companies will suffer until their trains are rendered absolutely safe against fire. The first serious attempt to this kind is likely to be made by the Boston & Providence and the Stonington Railroad companies, who are considering the adoption of the Graydon Safety Heater on the well known steamboat train between Stonington and Boston. It consists in taking steam from the engine, passing it around the train and back into the water-tank in the tender. The heater acts automatically, keeping an even, pleasant heat, and, of course, it can set nothing on fire. Neither can it by any possibility scald any one, no matter how severe or sudden may be an accident; it cannot be interfered with by the train being snowed up or thrown off the track, even though its fuel should run low. It costs less than $40 to put it into a car, about $10 to put the necessary attachment to a locomotive, and less than $90 for each baggage car. There is absolutely no expense for heat, since the exhaust steam can be used, or the "blow off," without taking any efficient force from the engine; moreover, it heats the feed water to a temperature of more than 100 degrees, so that warm water is pumped into the boiler instead of cold. Its cheapness, economy, simplicity, and above all its absolute safety, make it the heater, above all others that will satisfy the public and the railroad companies, for it is the only one that takes steam from the engine successfully.

But, even though the stoves in each car were dispensed with, the lamps would still be grave sources of danger, and as light is as essential as heat, no train can be considered absolutely safe until this difficulty is overcome by a safety contrivance. This contrivance has been found in the Pintsch system of lighting by gas. This gas is supplied from a reservoir on the top of the car, where it is stored under a pressure of about six or seven atmospheres. It is prepared by a special process which secures a large proportion of carbon, producing a very white light, and it does not condense and clog under pressure as ordinary gas would. An automatic valve regulates the pressure and the flow so that no ordinary bump, or shock, or jolting interferes in the slightest with the steadiness of the light.

This system is in use in Germany and in England, where the writer has seen it in constant operation for months on all the trains of the Metropolitan (underground) Railway in London. No one can fail to be struck by its brightness and steadiness, and the finest print can be read anywhere in these cars. It is also absolutely impossible for a train to take fire from it. Any shock that would break the lamps would instantly extinguish the light, as it is one of the peculiarities of gas that every burner within the influence of such a shock is put out instantaneously. Also it could not again become ignited, because the pipes being broken the small amount of gas in each car would dissipate itself in the atmosphere within less than half a minute. And as the reservoirs are on top of the car, the gas will ascend in case of accident.

He Did Not Mince Matters.

A representative of the Lynn, Mass., Item, in a late ramble through that city, gathered, among other scraps of interest and information, the following: The first place visited by the reporter was the the fruit store of Mr. J. Levett, No. 67 Market street, in response to a rumor that the proprietor had been cured of the rheumatism by the great remedy. Mr. Levett not being in, the reporter had a talk with his son. Mr. Levett stated that his father had been cured of an exceedingly bad attack of rheumatism by the St. Jacobs Oil. He had the disease in his right arm and shoulder, which became perfectly helpless after being affected a few hours. His pain was so great that he could not rest or attend to business with any degree of satisfaction. After enduring this part of time for some time, he purchased a bottle of the Great German remedy, and began to apply it. He did not mince matters at all, but just used the Oil for all it was worth. After pursuing this mode of treatment for three days, the pain was banished, and his father was in a perfectly healthy condition. He has never since felt any rheumatic pain.

RECENT LITERATURE.

THE UNSEEN HAND; OR, JAMES RENFREW AND HIS BOY HELPERS. By Elijah Kellogg. Illustrated. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.

This is the story of a boy whose only inheritance was the kiss of a dying mother and a Bible which he could not read. Yet so firm a hold did the thought of her wishes and desire to have him do right take hold of his boyish mind that he endured all sorts of brow beating rather than do wrong, and grew up into a man of firm purpose, resolute to do and and strength to accomplish all that he undertook.

THE DOUBLE RUNNER CLUB; OR THE LIVELY BOYS OF RIVES TOWN. By B. P. SHILLABER. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.

The "Ike Partington Series" of books are too well known to need that the present one should receive any lengthy notice. The writer draws from his own early experiences and those of his friends who, many of them, appear in the story, to carry out his aim, which is to show that boys governed by rules of their own imposing can do as well as those of older growth.

SPARKS FROM A GEOLOGIST'S HAMMER. By Alexander Winchell, LL. D. Published by S. C. Griggs & Company, Chicago. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo. Price $2.

Those who are familiar with Prof. Winchell's writings need not to be told that the present volume is full of interest. Without being pretentious, it yet contains a large amount of knowledge for the general reader. The work is not continuous but made up of descriptions and essays upon different subjects that would be likely to occupy the attention of a geologist. There is a metaphysical turn given to the discussion which will prove attractive to many.

YOUNG FOLKS HISTORY OF BOSTON. By Ezekelan Batterworth. Illustrated. Published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.

This work, as the name indicates, will have more of a local interest than a general one, and yet everybody who has ever visited Boston will read it with pleasure. It is evidently written by one who knows what he is talking about. Old historic places are described in a way to attract young readers and that is the object.

THE VERSALIST. A Manual Devoted to Brief Discussions of the Right and the Wrong Use of Words. By Alfred Ayers. Published by D. Appleton & Company, New York.

A great many words in our language are used in a sense which their derivation will not warrant and this too by people who are well educated and usually speak correctly. The author has made a list of these alaphabetically and explained the mistakes which have arisen, drawing his conclusions from the discussions of past authorities, joined to the result of his own researches. It is a valuable little book.

HOME DECORATIONS: ART, NEEDLE-Work and Embroidery; Painting on Silk, Satin and Velvet, Panel Painting and Wood Carving. By Janet E. Runtz Rose. Illustrated.

HOME AMUSEMENTS. By M. E. W. S. Author of Amenities of Home. Published by D. Appleton & Company, New York. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.

These who have seen any or all of the series of Appleton's Home Books, of which these are the last two issues, know what to expect in these volumes and that is many useful hints, given in a clear, concise way, that all can readily comprehend. The whole series thus far is admirable and well adapted for the purpose for which they are issued.

WE, VON ARLDENS. By Edith Dingham. Published by Henry A. Sumner & Company, Chicago.

This story of a family contains some good points and will interest young people. The Von Arldens counted nine in number, the father, mother, and seven children, six girls and one boy, whose doings the author follows in a bright way until all are happily disposed of.

SIR RICHARD WHITTINGTON, LORD MAYOR OF LONDON. By Walter Besant and James Rice. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.

This is one of the best of the series, issued by this publishing house, called The New Plutarch. It is a most interesting story of a merchant of the 14th century, who left his impress upon the times, and is a part of its history.

THE KNOCK-ABOUT CLUB IN THE WOODS. The adventures of six young men in the wilds of Maine and Canada. By C. A. Stephens. Fully illustrated. Published by Estes & Laurint, Boston. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.

As the name denotes, this volume is a detail of the adventures of a party of college youths who are ripe for fun and frolic. The story is told without any effort at a pretentious style, but in a free and easy way that renders it very readable. The book is copiously illustrated.

A PECULIAR PEOPLE; OR REALITY IN ROMANCE. By William S. Balch. Published by Henry A. Sumner & Company, Chicago. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.

The scene of this story is laid in the far East. It is historical in character certainly some of the adventures of a party of Christians and is of a somewhat dramatic character. It will be found quite interesting.

LIKE A GENTLEMEN. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.

A very bright story is here told which holds the interest of the reader from beginning to end. The last part is both dramatic and pathetic, but it ends pleasantly, as such stories need to in order to please the public.

ESAU RUNSEWICK. By Katherine S. Macquoid. Published by G. P. Putnam Sons, New York. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo. Price, paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.00

This story, presented as one of the well known Trans Atlantic series, is bright and readable. The author has before given the public an evidence of her story telling powers, and the present one will not fail to interest all who sit down to its perusal.

Ruined by the Bottle

A London correspondent writes: A great deal of ingenuity is spent in cheating the Government. Those who desire to engage in this laudable undertaking might apply the following hint to the mailing of letters in a cheap way, or to any other purpose where stamps are applied. The British Government likes to have the makers of patent medicines put a couple of stamps on each bottle. A clever person is now in jail for making three stamps cover two bottles. He would cut one stamp into halves and paste a stamp and a half on the bottle so that the whole stamp appeared to cover half of another stamp, but the half that was supposed to be covered did duty on another bottle. The Government used no half measures with the person. He was not a man of the right stamp, and was ruined by the bottle.

Rough on Chicago.

Detroit Free Press.

A Chicago man who made a big fortune in the latest pork deal came to England to polish up a bit on the "thang the expense" method. He saw a hat and a pair of boots he admired very much in a window. The hat had a cockade on the side that pleased him exceedingly. It had not been introduced into Chicago, and he was bound to have the newest thing out. After paying for the hat he said he would take the boots, too, if they fitted.

"Oh, you can't wear those boots with that hat, you know," said the salesman.

"Why can't I?" demanded the millionaire. "I guess I can pay for them."

"Oh, certainly," returned the man amoothly; "but, you see, that's a footman's hat and those are coachman's boots."

Wasted Gab

St. Louis Republican.

The quick verdict of the Guiteau jury ought to make the quartet of lawyers who talked a full fortnight feel ashamed of themselves. Anybody can see that the jury had made up their minds before the lawyers said a word, so that all that two weeks of tiresome talk was wasted.

Popular Science.

DISTANCE PRINTING.

A New Yorker's Important Invention to be Applied to the Type-Writer and Type-Setting Machine.

New York Herald.

The invention of the telephone has brought men within speaking distance of each other in a manner undreampt of save by the inventor, 10 years ago. The telegraph had annihilated distance, and had made possible communication over distances by other means. The ticking

Answers to Correspondents

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and equations.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE'S endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

H. F. M., Blue Hill, Neb.: Address D. Appleton & Co., New York City.

N. C. Price, Oconee, Ill., wishes the ballads of the "Dying Californian" and "Just Twenty Years Ago."

The inquiry of A. H. Ulengood, in the BLADE of January 26, will be answered if he will write to Otis O'Harrow, Hudson, Mich.

J. F., Smith's Grove, Ky.: There are no New York or Philadelphia firms of the character you name advertising in the BLADE.

Correspondents will persist in making inquiries regarding the standing of business firms. Please read rules at the head of this department.

Young Reader, Rensselair, Ind.: Our advice is to have nothing to do with patent medicines. Consult some physician you are personally acquainted with.

There are several inquiries for the full name and address of L. T. B., the Florida correspondent of the BLADE. Will the correspondent furnish the information?

The BLADE'S letter box is overflowing. Correspondents must be patient and not write "stop my paper" because they do not find their inquiries answered. They will be reached some day.

T. S. P., Piffard, N. Y., submits this: "There is a square tract of land containing as many acres as there are rails in the fence enclosing it. The fence is eight rails high, and two lengths of rails are plowed to the rod."

Reader, Galva, Kas.:
Is there any chewing tobacco manufactured that is not adulterated? If so, which kind, fine cut or plug?

Pug.

J. W. C., Clear Creek Landing, Ill.:
1. Was Mrs. Lincoln related to Jeff Davis or any other noted rebel? 2. Is Free Arthur related to T. S. Arthur, the author?

1. No. 2. No.

M. G., Green Springs, O.:
Will you please inform me through the columns of the Toledo BLADE if Kit Carson is still living, and oblige?

He died in 1868, aged 55 years.

E. L. G., Roaring Branch, Pa.:
Will you please inform me where I can get Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, or any other as good?

J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

E. A. S., Golden, Mo.:
Give instructions how to prepare Graham flour for table use?

Add three ounces of bran to every pound of flour.

N. A. M., Ohioville, Pa.:
Who will sign the death warrant of Gulteau, and who will be the executioner of the same?

Judge Cox will probably sign his death warrant, and some one connected with the jail will execute it.

Cow Boy, Rock Creek:
Will you please inform me in the correspondents' column if a man born in this country of Irish parents, is an Irishman or an American?

Irish American, and may become President of the United States.

S., Richmond, Kan.:
Is there an office of General Superintendent of National Cemeteries? What is the salary per annum?

No such cemetery has a Superintendent, the salary is $7,20, $800 and $900.

H. W., Perrysburg, O.:
Will you not oblige me with the name of Trumbull's Sunday School lessons?

The department is kept up. The matter appears in the daily Fridays, instead of Saturdays.

H. C. S., Bloomingdale, Ind.:
Will you please tell me if I can receive a premium or price of any kind, on essay or composition writing? If so, where?

We do not know of any prizes offered at present.

Inquirer, Saginaw, Mich.:
When did the Lady Elgin disaster occur? How many passengers were lost?

September 5, 1860. Two hundred and ninety-seven persons perished. Only about one-fourth of her passengers were saved.

E. S. B., Moline, Mich.:
Please tell me where I can get the free trade lectures that were lately been given by H. W. Beecher and others in New York.

You can probably obtain them by address ing Secretary Free Trade League, New York City.

Reader Windsor, Ill.:
After 4 residing as postmaster to give my seat to any one but myself, can he be prohibited for offending it in that way? If so, what is the penalty?

Make your complaint to the Chief of Special Agents, Office Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

J. S., Bushnell, Ill.:
Can you tell me where I can get the book "Mark Twain's Roughing It?"

Nearly all book stores have it. You can procure it through the American News Company, New York City, for $3, $4.50, $5 and $6, according to binding.

J. W. C., Augusta, Ind.:
How can I obtain a medical history of the late war, and at what cost?

We do not think you can get it. It is in the shape of a report, we think, and only a few copies published. Ask your member of Congress for information.

E. W., Geneva, Pa.: The information you desire about the care of bees cannot be given in a newspaper paragraph. It is a subject that covers too much ground. Send to A. I. Root, Medina, O., for the "A B C of Bee Culture," or some similar publication. The price, we think, is $2.

For Play, New Athens, O.:
1. Please state, through your paper, what are the figures relating the appointment of civil service to first-class clerks? 2. Is it not just as honorable for a man to steal the idea [illegible] of another man's brain as to steal his money?

1. Expulsion, we think, in most colleges—at least it should be the punishment. 2. Yes.

H. F. D., Ozark, Mo., writes: "Veteran asks for a list of National Cemeteries and the names of places where located and in your answer that of Springfield, Mo., is omitted. I do not know the number interred, but I do know that it all Nat onal Cemeteries are as beautiful and well kept as this one, they are an honor to the country."

Reader Harrisonville, O.:
Please state in your answer to correspondents the week's circulation [illegible] of the Toledo BLADE and of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The BLADE circulates in the town each week—last column, fourth page. We do not make answers to the Enquirer's mailing list.

E. K. S., Bear Valley, Wis.:
1. Has Gulteau ever spoken in the late campaign for the Republican party? If so, has any work as [illegible] in any part of the campaign by the Republicans nearly? 2. Is George Scoville a Republican or Democrat?

1. He prepared a speech, and probably delivered it once but the Cornells refused to assign him. 2. We do not know.

T. S. P., Piffard, N. Y.:
Jeff Davis, after being taken to Fortress Monroe and placed in durance vile, was released on bail. Horace Greely was one of his bondsmen; who were the others?

Augustus Schell, New York; Aristides Welch, D. K. Jackman, Philadelphia; W. H. McFarland, Isaac Davenport, B. B. Haxall, Abraham Warwick, G. A. Myers, W. W. Cramp, James Lyons, J. A. Meredith, W. H. Lyons, J. M. Botts, J. W. Boswell, James Thomas, Virginia.

Old Subscriber, Warsaw, O.:
I was a one-horse [illegible] silk culture. Mulberries were raised, dried, and now the silk manufactured. Is silk culture a success in Ohio? Are there any books or papers published on silk culture?

If "Old Subscriber" will read the Household Department, all the information desired will be obtained. The subject is being fully discussed by practical men and women.

F. M., Bowensburg, Ill., writes: "In answer to A. J. B., of January 26, I will say that a butcher cannot kill 30 hogs in five days, killing an odd number each day, nor any even number of hogs in an odd number of days—killing an odd number each day. The sum of an odd number of odd numbers will not make an even number. Neither will the sum of an even number of odd numbers make an odd number."

W. C. E., Kokomo, Col.:
In a wager between two parties, we have consented to let you decide it. A wagers $100 to $50 that not ing over eight per cent can be collected on borrowed money in the State of Ohio, not if it be secured by mortgage or other civil contract, as loans from bank.

Six per cent. is the legal rate; eight per cent. can be recovered only where stipulated in the contract. Any rate above eight per cent. is usury.

J. B. R., Quincy, Ill.:
1. What was the length of the "Great Eastern?" 2. Was she ever shortened or any alterations made? Why was she not a success?

1. Length, 680 feet, and 18,915 tons burden. She was built to carry 4,000 passengers. 2. Some alterations were made, but not in the length. She was unwieldy, and the expense of running her too great.

C. W. R., Austinburg, O.:
Will you please inform me through your paper when and for what purpose the Oneida Community was formed, of which Gulteau is accused of having been a member, and oblige?

We have heretofore given a sketch of the founder of the Community. It was a free love affair, and the less known about it the better.

J. B. R., Half Rock, Mo.:
Will you please inform me who has the charge of troops stationed at Ft. Sidney, Neb., or who is it that has the power to appoint physicians and surgeons in case of vacancies?

It is in the Military Division of the Missouri, commanded by Gen. Sheridan, with headquarters at Chicago. Such appointments are usually obtained through Congressional influence. Apply to one of your Senators or member of Congress.

Reader, Peoria, Ill.:
1. Where are the recruiting offices of the United States? 2. What are the steps necessary and requirements to join the regular army?

1. There are recruiting offices in New York, St. Louis and Chicago. 2. Personal application, examination by the surgeon, and acceptance by the recruiting officer.

Inquirer, Hannibal, Mo.:
Which State has the most sea coast? In a dispute with a person a short time ago he claimed that California had the most, while I claimed that Florida had the most. Which is right?

The coast line of Florida is of much greater extent than that of any other State, having a length of 472 miles on the Atlantic, and 647 miles on the gulf; but this immense stretch of sea front is almost inaccessible on account of shallow soundings, and has few good harbors. California has a sea coast extending the whole length of the State, amounting, following the indentations, to somewhat over 700 miles.

H. G., West Milan, Mich.:
1. I am making medicines for coughs, colds, &c. Now what is the law as to stamps? Where can I get the bottles and labels to the best advantage. 2. How can I get it patented?

1. Where the price does not exceed 25 cents, one-cent stamp; not exceeding 50 cents, two-cent stamp; not exceeding 75 cents, three cent stamp; not exceeding $1, four cents. Apply to the Revenue Collector. 2. By application to the Patent office. A specimen of each of the ingredients and of the composition must accompany the application. Munn & Co., New York and Washington, make a specialty of obtaining patents.

E. G. H., Steffanville, Mo.:
1. Is there any paper devoted to the interests of the mechanic, as blacksmith and ironsmith? If so, where printed and price per annum? 2. Please explain why publishers can send their paper to subscribers after their time is out and make them pay for it, unless they order it stopped?

1. Mechanical Journal, Indianapolis, Ind., monthly; American Manufacturer and Iron World, Pittsburg, Pa., weekly. We do not know the price. 2. It has been decided by the Courts that so long as a subscriber continues to take a paper from the postoffice he is liable for the subscription price. Very few publishers now send out papers unless paid for in advance.

L. R. B., Walton, N. Y.:
1. How is Jane Eyre pronounced? 2. Where can I get a good political almanac, and what is the price? 3. On what ticket was P. O. Viczery elected Mayor of Augusta, Me? 4. Who made the recent change on the postal card from "Write the address on this side, the message on the other," to "Nothing but the address on this side" and for what reason? 5. How many Governors of the United States are Democrats and how many Republicans? 6. Which is the best unabridged dictionary?

1. Air. 2. The American Almanac, American News Co., New York, 25c. 3. Coalition. 4. The Postmaster General we do not know his reasons. 5. Republican Governors, 20; Democratic Governors, 18. 6. Webster's.

H. D. S., Amherst, O.:
Will you please state, through the correspondents' column, how many acres of Government land has been given to railroad companies? The amounts thereof, and how much to each of the Pacific Roads?

The Central & Western Pacific Road received a land grant between Ogden and Sacramento City of 12,000,000 acres, worth $30,000,000; the Union & Kansas Pacific Road 24,016,710 acres, valued at $60,000,000; the Northern Pacific 47,000,000 acres, held at $3 per acre; Southern Pacific, 3,000,000 acres, held at $2 per acre; Texas Pacific, 12,000,000 acres, valued at $30,000,000; the Atlantic & Pacific 42,000,000 acres, valued at $60,000,000. Numerous other roads received grants reaching the aggregate of 250,000,000 acres, at a total valuation of $700,000,000.

G. W. S., Adamsville, O.:
1. What exactly does the Queen of England get? Under what circumstances can a Territory be admitted into the Union? 3. Do you know of any college where vocal music is made a specialty? Cincinnati is a good place to learn vocal music.

1. She has an annual allowance of £385,000 for the "support of Her Majesty's household," etc. She has a so paid to her the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, amounting to about £60,000. The heir apparent of the Crown has settled upon him an annuity of £40,000, and other members of the royal household are well provided for. 2. By population of the people of the Territory and application to Congress, whenever the Territory has sufficient population (usually as many inhabitants as a Congressional District. 3. Boston Conservatory of Music, Cincinnati Musical College, and numerous others.

S. D. M., South Fork, N. M., writes: "Please inform 'Fernella,' in answer to questions of the 7th inst., that Chadron is the name of a very small creek, a tributary of White river, with one solitary cattle ranch thereon; it is situated in the Northwestern part of Nebraska, and was until about four years ago in the heart of the Indian country, midway between Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies, and where the chief of the latter and his people use to have their annual 'Sun Dance.' The nearest railroad is the Union Pacific, Sidney, Neb., being the nearest town, about 150 miles distant. The near st gold mines are in the Black Hills of Dakota, 175 miles distant. It is 50 miles from creek to nearest postoffice. Rand, McNally & Co's 'Pocket Map of Nebraska,' price 25 cents, shows clearly the located locality. Please ask in your next whoh 'Fernella!'"

Subscriber, Fulgeny Pa.:
Please give a short sketch about the Bishop of St. Nicholas (origin of santa Claus).

St. Nicholas is said to have supplied three destitute maidens with marriage portions by secretly leaving in rey at their window, and as his day occurred just before Christmas, he thus was made the purveyor of the gifts of the season to all children in Flanders and Holland who put out their shoe or stocking in the confidence that Santa Claus will put in a prize for good conduct of the morning. Also he loved to ascribe the saint as having brought three murdered children to life again; and this rendered him the patron of boys. St. Nicholas, Bishop of Myra was born in Patara, Lycia, and died about 340 Justinian dedicated a church to him in Constantinople about 560; he has been reverenced in the West since the 11th century and became one of the patron saints of Italy about the beginning of the 12th. In works of art he is represented with three children or three purses, or three balls symbolical of the purses.

Inquirer, Grant, Pa.:
1. How is John B. Gough's last name pronounced? 2. What is meant by the court in bane? 3. Had it its origin formerly a tongue of land? 4. Was it ever a part of Ireland?

1. Gof. 2. Explained a week or so ago. 3. The Irish (Gaelic) language is one of the still living Celtic tongues. The alphabet consists of the following 18 letters: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, N, O, P, R, S, T, U. The Irish, in its modern forms, is still spoken commonly by the Irish classes and native land owners in Connaught, Munster, the south of Leinster, as well as in the islands off the western coast of Ireland. The proven [illegible] vary considerably in words, pronunciation and idioms. The oldest existing specimens of the Irish language are to be found in sepulchral inscriptions in Ireland, and in the glosses or interpretations affixed to Latin words in documents transcribed by Irish ecclesiastics of the eighth and succeeding centuries, now preserved in some continental libraries.

S. C. I., Pickering, Pa., writes: "In answer to a question by Reader, of Howard, Minn., you say: 'We do not find any record of the distinctive organization known as Good Templars.' The date of the organization of the first lodge of Good Templars is not clearly established, but it was in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1851, and Westley Bailey, of Utica, was its head. The first lodge of the Independent Order was the fourteenth lodge organized, but when the Independent Order was formed it took place as Excelsior Lodge No. 1, I. O. G. T. It was instituted July 20, 1852, with 12 members, by Leverett E. Coon, at Syracuse. The Convention which organized the first Grand Lodge was called to order in the hall of Excelsior Lodge No. 1, on the 17th day of August, 1852, by Leverett E. Coon; Jas. K. Eaton, of Eureka Lodge No. 2, was chosen temporary Chairman, and Nathaniel Curtis, of Forest City Lodge No. 3, was elected first G. W. C. T. My authority is the History of the I. O. of G. T., by I. Newton Pierce." Many thanks for the information.

W. H. M., Smith Centre, Kan.:
Will you please tell me through the correspondents' department what to get to mend gum clothing with—boots, coats, etc.—also how to app y it?

Cut two pounds caoutchouc (virgin India rubber) into small thin slices; put them in a vessel of tinned sheet iron and pour over 12 to 14 pounds of sulphide of carbon. For the promotion of solution, place the vessel in another containing water previously heated up to about 86 degrees. To prevent thickening a solution of caoutchouc and resin to spirits of turpentine must be added in such quantity that the mixture obtains the consistency of a thin paste. This latter solution is prepared as follows: Cut one pound of caoutchouc in to thin slices; heat over a moderate fire until it becomes fluid, then add half pound powdered resin, and melt both materials at a moderate heat. When the materials are perfectly fluid, gradually add three or four pounds spirits of turpentine, in small portions, and stir well. A cement to unite India rubber is obtained by taking 16 parts gutta percha, four parts India rubber, two parts common caulkers pitch, one part linseed oil, melted together and used hot. It will unite leather or rubber that has not been vulcanized.

REALER, Watertown, Dak.:
What will take the grease out of coon, badger and skunk skin without hurting the fur? What will color them brown (not the fur but the skin) and tan them with the fur on?

The following plan is recommended: After having cut off all the useless parts and softened the skin by soaking, remove the fatty matter from the inside and soak it in warm water for an hour. Next mix equal parts of borax, saltpeter and glauber salts (sulphate of soda,) in the proportion of about one half ounce of each for each skin, with sufficient water to make a thin paste; spread this with a brush over the inside of the skin, applying more on the thicker than on the thinner; double the skin together, flesh side inwards, and place it in a cool place. After standing 24 hours, wash the skin clean, and apply, in the same manner as before, a mixture of one ounce sal soda, one half ounce borax and two ounces hard white soap, melted slowly together without being allowed to boil; fold together again and put away in a warm place for 24 hours. After this dissolve four ounces alumn, eight ounces salt and two ounces saleratus, in sufficient hot rain water to saturate the skin; when cool enough not to scald the hands, soak the skin in it for 12 hours; then wring out and hang it up to dry. When dry repeat this soaking and drying two or three times, till the skin is sufficiently soft; then smooth the inside with fine sandpaper and pumice stone.

Information Wanted.

D. N. Rogers, Dalzell, O., wants the address of Jacob Newhart; last heard of in Arkansas.

Mary A. Vaughn, Bloomington, Ill., wants the address of John Lewis, Co H. 72d I l. Vol.

Gaines Hanford, Waterville, Lucas Co., O., wants the address of Surgeon Sloat 14th O. V. I.

Mrs. J. H. Thomas, Morgantown, Tenn., wants the address of Steven Ballou, Co. I, 5th Tenn. Inf.

Jonathan Weaver, Dillon, Iowa, wishes to know the address of Lt. George Plaster, Co. G, 34th Ind. Inf.

J. B Hulse, Island City, Oregon, wants the address of A. G. Hogue, L. H. Chevington and Albert Langdon.

Hiram Selleck, Wahoo, Neb., wants the address of Dr. Clark Frank Marshall and George Slater, 19th Ill. Inf.

Lewis Loper, Pomona, Franklin Co., Kan., wishes to correspond with some members of Co. F, 11th Ind. Vet Vols.

R. B. Moore, Green Valley, Tazwell Co., Illinois, wants the address of Capt Poe and Lieut. Davis, Co. F, 1st Ohio Art.

Edward Leery, Cedar Falls, Blackhawk Co., Io., wishes the address of George Leary; last heard of in Chillicothe, O.

Dr. W. V. Grimes, Milton, Pike Co., Ill., wishes the address of J. N. Matthews, an occasional correspondent of the BLADE.

Orville Ball, Morley, Mich., wants the address of Lt. M. J. Bolton, Lt. J. R Berry, G. W. Carey, H. A. West, all of Co. D, 16th O. V. I.

A. G Dixon, Murray, Clark Co., Kan., wants the address of Lt. H. A. Clark, Co. G, 154th Ill. Inf., or of any members of the Company.

H. L. Way, Gifford, Hardin Co., Iowa, wants the address of Capt. Wm. Moses, Lt. B. T. Adams and George Brown, 65th Ills. Vols.

J. F. Flaharty, Moore's P. O., Tyler Co., W. Va., wishes to learn the address or fate of Rose Alley; last heard of going into the battle of Bull Run.

G. W. Sager, Olney, Ill., wants the address of Capt. Wilson, Quartermaster of Camp Webster Cavalry Depot, near Nashville, during 1863 and 1864.

J. E. Pridgen, Cherokee Co., Ala., wants the address of M. H. Pridgen and W. M. Spencer—the former last heard of in Arkansas, and the latter in Texas.

J. C. Hammontree, Morgantown, Penn., wants the address of Thomas J. Cook, of the 166th Ohio, Vol. Inf., who was with him in the hospital at Altoona, Georgia.

J. W. Simmonds, Cedarville, Smith Co., Kan., wants the address of Wm. Morgan, John Crout, Ira Thierson, Mart Sellers, J. W. Shepard and Sol Stout, Co. B, 58th O. V. I.

Mrs. E. G. Scramlin, Hayesville, Ashland Co., O., would like the address of Jerry, Charles, Robert or William Emmens; when last heard from were in Kansas or Nebraska.

W. T. Wilcox, Bethany, Mo., would like to have the address of his brother J. O. Wilcox, or sister, Jane Wilcox, or any of their family. Last heard of in Texas about 1860.

A. M. Sylvester, Fairport, Mo., wants the address of any members of Companies M or C, 3d Michigan Cavalry at Grand Rapids in 1861, or any one employed at the hospital there at that time.

A. W. Jennings, P. M., Ozark, Ark., wants the address of James L. Stafford, 16th Indiana band. He hailed from Fox Laze, Wis.; last heard from in the Insurance business in Cleveland, O.

W. R Deacon, Logansport, Cass Co. Ind., wants the address of Orin C. Tooker, hospital steward, 1st battalion, 15th Regt. U. S. L, 14th Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland, in 1861-64.

Joseph Butler, Clinton, Henry Co., Mo., wants the address of A. R. Goodhart, W. T. Glenn, John Matthews, Capt. C Chauncy, Maj. J. A Steele, Dr. E. Donnelly and A. B. Porter, 21 Pa. Cav.

Perry Allcox, We t Bloomfield, Waushara Co., Wis., wishes to know the address of Oran and Nathan allcox, last heard of in Woodstock, Ill.; also of Charles A Udell, last heard of in Scandinavia, Wis.

B. H. Burraugh, Agency City, Wapello Co., Ia., wants the address of Wm. Morris, Co. I, 7th Ill. Cav.; last heard of in Chicago. Also any member of the 9th Minn. Inft., that were prisoners in Andersonville.

Aaron Brown, Cedarvale, Chatauqua Co., Kan., wishes to obtain information regarding his father, Robert Brown, last heard of in Jeffersonville, Ind., in 1863; also information of any of the heirs of Zeris or James Brown.

E. Perry, Conway, Fayette Co., Iowa, wants the address or Jarvis Leslie, —— Chase and P. A. Deney, Co. G, 21 Col. V. I. Also the names and addresses of soldiers who accompanied him from Fort Lamard to Leavenworth.

Old Rates Restored.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The Trunk Lines Executive Committee to day received that emigrant rates should be restored to the old basis of $18 from New York to Chicago.

The disagreement between the Boston and Albany Railroad and the Central Vermont which prevented the increased passenger rates from going into effect has been settled, and orders have been given that all rates west of Chicago must be restored at once.

A Sergeant Suicides.

GALVESTON, Feb. 10—Sergt. Bush, of the Tenth Cavalry, being reprimanded and ordered to guard a house, blew his head off.

Analysis of a Camel's Kick.

Norristown Herald.

A writer says "the camel's kick is a study." Well, we should confess. It is so much of a study that a man wan's to be around the next corner when he is studying it. Or use a telescope. It resembles nothing so much as a half open barn door slammed shut by a tornado. When a camel kicks everybody has an engagement somewhere else pretty quick

Shutting Out Cranks and Bores.

Syracuse Courier.

Access to the President will not be so easy hereafter, and he who rees him must make his business known in advance. That is as it ought to be

A Fact Vennor Never Noticed.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution.

The only influence the change of the moon has on wet weather is to make it wetter. Probably Vennor is not aware of this startling fact

PILES! PILES! PILES!

A Sure Cure Found at Last! No One Need Suffer

A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. William, an Indian remedy, called "Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment." This ointment has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Bolsums, instruments and electuaries do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching, particularly at night after getting warm in bed, acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles. Sold by druggists, and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1. Address, DR. WILLIAM'S INDIAN PILE OINTMENT, Sole Proprietor, Cleveland, Ohio.

Read what the Hon. J. M. Comfinberry, of Cleveland, says about Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment: I have used scores of Pile Cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. William's Indian Ointment.

For sale by all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price, $1.00.

HENRY & CO., Prop'rs, 32 VESEY ST., New York City.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Opening of Parliament—The Queen Congratulates Her Subjects on the Continuation of Peace With All the Powers—The "Improved" Coercion of Ireland, Etc.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Parliament reassembled to-day. The Queen's speech is as follows:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: It is with much satisfaction that I again invite your advice and assistance in the conduct of public affairs. I have given my approval to the marriage of Prince Leopold and Princess Helena, of Waldeck. I have every reason to believe this will be a happy union.

I continue in relations of cordial harmony with all foreign powers. The treaty for the cession of Thessaly to Greece has now been executed in its main provisions. The transfer of sovereignty and occupation was effected in a manner honorable to all concerned.

In concert with the President of the French Republic I have given careful attention to the affairs of Egypt, where existing arrangements imposed on me special obligations. I shall use my influence to maintain rights already established, whether by firmans of the Sultan or by various international engagements, in a spirit favorable to the good government of the country and prudent development of its institutions.

I have pleasure in informing you that the restoration of peace beyond the Northwestern frontier, together with continued internal tranquility, plentiful seasons and increase of revenue, has enabled my Government in India to resume works of public utility which had been suspended and devote its attention to measures for the further improvement of the condition of the people.

The convention with Transvaal has been ratified by the Representative Assembly, and I have seen no reason to qualify my anticipation of its advantageous working. I have, however, to regret that although hostilities have not been renewed in Basutal, the country remains unsettled.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The estimates for service of the year are in an advanced stage of preparation, and will be promptly submitted to you.

My Lords and Gentlemen: My communications with France on the subject of the new commercial treaty have not been closed. They will be presented by me, as I have already acquainted you with my desire to conclude a treaty favorable to an extended intercourse between the two nations, to whose close amity I attach so great value.

The trade of the country, both domestic and foreign, has for some time been improving, and the mildness of the winter has been eminently suited to farming operations. Better prospects are, I trust, thus opened for the classes immediately concerned in agriculture. The public revenue, which is greatly, though not always at once affected by the state of commerce, has not yet exhibited an upward movement in proportion to their increased activity.

THE CONDITION OF IRELAND

at this time, as compared with that which I described at the beginning of last year, shows signs of improvement, and encourage the hope that perseverance in the course you have pursued will be rewarded with the happy results which are so much to be desired. Justice has been administered with greater efficacy, and the intimidation which has been employed to deter the occupiers of land from the fulfillment of their obligations, and from availing them of the act of last session, shows, upon the whole, diminished force. My efforts, through the bounty of Providence, have been favored by an abundant harvest in that portion of the Kingdom. In addition to a vigorous execution of the provisions of the ordinary law, I have not hesitated, under the painful necessity of the case, to employ largely exceptional powers entrusted to me for the protection of life and property by the two acts of last session.

You will be invited to deal with proposals for the establishment in English and Welsh Counties of local self-government, which has so long been enjoyed by the towns, together with enlarged powers of administration, and with financial changes which will give you an opportunity of considering both as to the town and county what may be the proper extent and most equitable and provident form of contribution from imperial taxes in relief of local charges. These proposals, in so far as they are financial, will apply to the whole of Great Britain. It will be necessary to reserve the case of Ireland for separate consideration, in connection with the general subject of local administration.

I have directed a measure to be prepared and submitted to you for the reform of the ancient and distinguished corporation of London and for the extension of municipal government to the metropolis at large.

The bills will again be laid before you with which during the last session, notwithstanding the length of its duration and your unwearied labor, it was found impossible to proceed. I refer particularly to those concerning bankruptcy, the suppression of corrupt practices at election and conservancy of rivers and prevention of flood. Measures will also be proposed to you with respect to the criminal code, and to the consolidation and amendment of laws affecting patents.

The interests of some portions of the Kingdom have suffered peculiarly of late years from the extreme pressure of business on your time and strength, I trust that during the session you may be able to consider bills which will be presented you in relation to the law of entail and of educational endowments in Scotland, and to improve means of education in Wales.

I commend these and other subjects with confidence to your care, and it is my earnest prayer your wisdom and energy may, under the blessing of God, prove equal to the varied and increasing need of this extended Empire.

Red Pepper Fiends in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 8—Last evening at 7:30 o'clock Mr. Henry Bittle, while passing the alley on Brownell, near Prospect street, had pepper thrown into his eyes, and after being knocked senseless with a billy was dragged into the alley and robbed of $77 50. The crime in all its details is remarkable as being one of the boldest highway robberies that has ever taken place in the criminal annals of this City.

Judge Hunt Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Feb 8—The resignation of Ward B. Hunt, as Justice of the Supreme Court, is before the President

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Ryan Says He was Sick—He will Quit the Business Now—Winners and Losers.

MISSISSIPPI CITY, Feb. 8—Immediately after the fight Ryan was visited in his quarters by a well-known physician with the intention of giving him medical assistance if any was needed. His pulse was normal, and his chief injuries consisted of a welt on the left side of the neck, where he had been struck a terrible blow in the second round, gashed lips and a cut over the eye, together with considerable contusions on the body. After an examination the doctor said that Ryan was suffering from hernia, and must have been in great pain during the fight. He advised him to forsake the prize ring.

Ryan stated he intended giving up pugilism, as he did not think he was suited by nature for that business. He said he considered Sullivan a born prize fighter, and very formidable in the ring.

In regard to his defeat Ryan spoke very calmly, admitting he had been fairly whipped, but at the same time stating he had been sick during the night, and was partly disabled early in the action. He said he suffered great pain, and felt in no condition to fight and but for the fact that the people would have considered him a coward, he would not have appeared in the ring under the circumstances.

John Roach, Ryan's trainer, and W. E. Harding, representative of his backer, said they considered the fight a fair one, and had no complaints to make. For, Ryan's backer, lost $8,500. Between $100,000 and $200,000 are supposed to have changed hands.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Ryan's defeat costs the Trojans from $10,000 to $15,000.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

RUSSIAN JEWS.

ST PETERSBURG, Feb 8.—The Government is about to publish a statement which it hopes will put an end to foreign agitation regarding the Jews. It is to the effect that it has not hitherto thought it worth while to contradict unfounded rumors that England was about to take a course so much at variance with existing good relations as to intereede on an internal question, which every Government regulates in accordance with its own views, and which never admits of foreign interference, which is only calculated to increase the irritation of ignorant and credulous people who carry on the anti Jewish movement. The statement shows that hundreds of people have been tried and otherwise dealt with by authorities of various towns particularly Warsaw, where 232 have been committed for trial. The statement concludes by saying that all precautions will be taken in the future, but it is necessary to avoid aggravation by outside influence, arising from false rumors.

LONDON, Feb 8.—The Lord Mayor's Jewish relief fund amounts to over £250,000. There was a great meeting at Birmingham yesterday. Letters of sympathy from John Bright and Joseph Chamberlain were read. The former said the frenzy which is born of ignorance and superstition could not always be controlled by the Government, but he hoped Russia and Germany would do what is possible to put an end to cruelties.

DR. BENSON.

We give above a correct likeness of this well known and successful physician and surgeon, who has made a life-long study of Nervous Diseases and the Diseases of the Skin, and is now stands in the highest rank, as authority on those special and distressing diseases. In the course of his practice he discovered what now are renowned in medical practice, viz.: a combination of Celery and Chamomile in the shape of Pills. They are used by the profession at large, and constantly recommended by them.

It is not a patent medicine. It is the result of his own experience in practice. They are a SURE CURE for the following special diseases, and are worthy of a trial by all intelligent sufferers. They are prepared expressly to cure sick headache, nervous headache, dyspeptic headache, neuralgia, paralysis, sleeplessness, dyspepsia and nervousness, and WILL CURE any case.

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THE WEEKLY BLADE.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

FIRST PAGE:
Columns 1-2-3-4—Nasby in Exile.
" 5—Parody on "The Charge of the Six Hundred."
" 5-6—Rebreading Old Paths.
" 7-8—Miscellany.

SECOND PAGE:
Columns 1—Miscellany.
" 2-3-4—English Misrule.
" 4-5—Miscellany.
" 6—Recent Literature.
" 7-8—Popular Science.

THIRD PAGE:
Columns 1-2-3-4—Answers to Correspondents.
" 5-6—Delayed Subscriptions.
" 6-7—Telegraphic News.
" 8-9-10—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE:
Columns 1—Editorial Paragraphs.
" 2—Review of the Week.
" 3-4-5-6-7—Editorials on Leading Topics.
" 8—Current Events.

FIFTH PAGE:
Columns 1-2-3—Letters from Buckeye, New York and Boston—Sturgis and His Defenders.
" 7-8—Telegraphic News—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE:
Columns 1-2-3-4-5-6—The Household.
" 7-8—Our Young Folks.

SEVENTH PAGE:
Columns 1-2—The Farm.
" 3—The Sunday School.
" 4—Telegraphic News.
" 5-6—Forty-seventh Congress.
" 8—Advertisements — Telegraphic News.

EIGHTH PAGE:
Columns 1—Telegraphic Condensations.
" 2-3-4-5—Telegraphic News.
" 6—Telegraphic Market.

NEW ATTRACTIONS.

The BLADE has always had attractive novelties, as well as standard features to offer its readers, and these we have now secured for their entertainment are equal to the best we have given in the past. First, we shall begin in a few weeks a story of thrilling interest by the distinguished English novelist, ERNEST WARREN, author of "The White Cat," "Four Flirts," and several historic novels which have a wide reputation in England. The new story is called

THRONE AND SCAFFOLD,

and is written with a vividness and power not equaled in any of his earlier works.

Next week we will begin with our new dress of type the long-promised

REDPATH LETTERS,

which will be a much prized feature of the paper.

We will also begin the publication next week of a series of ably written articles on

THE GREAT PYRAMID,

by Col. J. RALSTON SKINNER, who is one of the leading Egyptologists and Orientalists in the country. He has made a study of the Great Pyramid, hardly equaled by that of any other living man, and has familiarized himself with all the English, German and Hebrew literature bearing upon the subject. What he knows he has the talent of telling in an easy, graceful way that captures and holds the attention.

The Great Pyramid is now a subject that deeply interests the scientific and the religious world, and is perhaps the foremost topic of discussion in Europe and America. The BLADE readers will have the benefit of the best thought upon the subject.

Circulation this Week, 81,000.

THE "Throne and Scaffold" will fascinate every reader.

SEND in the names of your friends, that we may send them a specimen copy of the WEEKLY BLADE.

WILL SULLIVAN follow in the footsteps of the illustrious MORRISSEY, and become a Democratic Boss?

THE Boston *Herald* charges the American lawyer with cultivating his entire mouth and only a quarter section of his brain.

VIRGINIA seems in a fair way to revive the whipping post. For a certain class of offenses and offenders nothing could be better.

THE Boston *Globe* suggests that a view of the American navy by moonlight might satisfy Oscar Wilde's desire for ruins.

MAHONE would like to be President of the United States. If he could only live till people forget the Rebellion this might be. Otherwise, not.

OVER 400 applications for divorce are before the Cincinnati Courts. This does not look as if music and beer were promotive of domestic harmony.

IT looks as if instead of calling a peace Congress of American States it will be necessary to call one of the advocates and opponents of the scheme.

OLIVE LOGAN finds out that the Princess LOUISE is actually beginning to "love and appreciate her husband." Rather a late beginning, but perhaps better than never.

WALTON COUNTY, Ga., has produced a double tailed goat. The recuperation of the South from the devastation of the war becomes more noticeable every week.

PERHAPS it would be better to cremate GUITEAU. Then we should avoid that tiresome crop of stories about "Guiteau Seen Alive in Foreign Land," which will otherwise be almost inevitable.

RUSSIA claims that so far from countenancing the Jewish riots, hundreds of people have been tried by the authorities in the different Towns, and 2,302 in Warsaw alone. But she begs to be excused from outside interference.

A NEW dress of type, a new serial story written expecially for the BLADE, a series of letters by JAMES REDPATH on Ireland, and a series of articles on the Egyptian Pyramids, comprise the bill of fare we shall next set before our readers.

TERMINATE AN OLD TREATY.

It now appears that the British Government is bound to interpose the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as a perpetual barrier to any assertion on the part of the United States to the exclusive right of guaranteeing the neutrality of an isthmian canal, in accordance with the Monroe doctrine. The British Cabinet has put forth as its latest, the suggestion that Great Britain will graciously assent to a convention of all the maritime powers of Europe to join in such a guarantee on the basis of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Which means, plainly, that Great Britain will gladly welcome any expedient, by which European control over the American canal shall be at least coequal in time of war with American control. This is just what the United States Government ought to resist, and is the very act which ex Sec. BLAINE in his note to Minister LOWELL said would be "regarded as unfriendly" on the part of our Government. From the action lately taken by the British Cabinet, and the comments by the *Times*, the British Government evidently believes that Mr. BLAINE'S retirement which has been followed by Sec. FRELINGHUYSEN'S feeble and shifting treatment of Central and South American affairs, will open the way for some agreement which will reorganize European authority as coordinate over any open communication between the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the continent. Whatever may be the sentiments of the Administration on this subject, the voice of the people must be heard on this question, and Congress urged to take such emphatic action, voicing the public sentiment, and convince the British Government that it must not attempt to interfere on this side of the Atlantic.

The Clayton Bulwer treaty was signed in 1852—thirty years ago. By its conditions it created a sort of partnership between Great Britain and the United States in case any interoceanic canal should be constructed. The treaty provided that neither Government would ever obtain exclusive control of a ship canal by way of the San Juan River; neither would erect fortifications or exercise dominion over the Nicaraguan, Costa Rican or Mosquito Coast, or of any part of Central America, and that both Governments should extend their protection to any "practicable communication whether by canal or railway, across the isthmus which connects North and South America." It is well known that this treaty has been violated by England on more than one occasion. That country with her usual disregard of treaty stipulations has exercised dominion over portions of Central America since the treaty was ratified. This fact was admitted in a treaty between England and Nicaragua in 1860, and again in 1864, when England seized the Mosquito Coast and set up a protectorate over a boy King. And without regard to these violations on the part of England, it is now time to dissolve the partnership entered into by the Clayton Bulwer treaty of 30 years since, in the peaceable way provided by international law.

The present conditions are different from those of 1850. The "Monroe doctrine," as it was then called, was at best but little more than a patriotic sentiment which the treaty partially surrendered. Our population was then not half as great as now, and our resources still less in proportion. Nor had a test been made of our aggressive qualities. It is very easy to believe that concessions would be made to Great Britain then which would not for a moment be thought of to-day, and there is nothing dishonorable in revoking an agreement of that time which the American Government would not now make. It would appear that either the Clayton-Bulwer treaty must be modified to suit present conditions, or else terminated at once. The "Monroe doctrine" policy is, that we claim the same exemption from European intermeddling on this continent which we accord to Europe in its affairs. Were one or any number of the European Governments allowed to assume a joint control over any highway between American coasts, the claim would be meaningless. In time of peace there would be no need of such a partnership, and in time of war there would be no reliable guaranty of good faith. The United States is now prepared to maintain the position assumed by the "Monroe doctrine" in diplomacy and fact, and as the most powerful Nation on the Western Continent, and aiming to preserve its rights and the peace of the neighboring countries must aim to protect *alone* any Inter-Oceanic Canal across the Isthmus to protect those rights.

Our people desire no partnership with the English or any other European power in American affairs. If England points to its North American possessions, a reply would be that while the United States tolerate them it does not place itself under obligations to jeopardize its own. England is at liberty at any time to withdraw from the American Continent. The United States Government has no particular interest in hastening the time when Canada shall see fit to sever its dominal connection with the Home Government; or to interfere in any way with the elimination of British rule from the Continent, but one thing is certain, the American people are in no mood to ratify any treaty or agreement which shall tend to place British interests on this Continent on a plane with our own, and the administration that would counsel such an arrangement would at once find itself without support. If a treaty which is practically obsolete is to be tortured into such shape, then the sooner it is abrogated the better.

Now there is a practical way suggested out of all this seeming difficulty, and that would be by the construction of an American canal across the Isthmus by the American route by the way of Nicaragua. There is no doubt but if the American Government were guarantee 4 per cent. interest on $100,000,000 for the construction of such a work, or even 3 per cent., taking the net earnings of the canal in repayment, the money would be immediately forthcoming, and the canal completed before the French Panama Canal is one-half carried out. It is quite apparent that there is a growing sentiment in Congress in favor of such a procedure, and should the question come up as between European and American control of a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the country, the hostility of the people to all subsidy measures would be suspended long enough to assure the speedy construction of an entirely American canal. It is quite certain that the people of the United States will not permit any Secretary of State or President even, to enter into any partnership with Great Britain, the carrying out of which will work injury to our interests, or be dangerous to our institutions.

CONGRESSIONAL ABSENTEEISM.

The new departure taken by Judge TAYLOR who represents Gen. GARFIELD'S old district in Congress, of objecting to granting indefinite leaves of absence to members to attend to important private business, will be regarded with favor by the general public. The practice has grown into such proportions that very often the party is left without votes enough to carry through its measures, a state of things which ought never to occur.

When these gentlemen accepted their nominations they in effect gave a pledge to devote themselves to forwarding the interests of their constituents, and to always give precedence to public business over their own private affairs. Only in cases of the most extreme urgency ought they to vary from this course. They are the Nation's servants, bound in all honor to guard its rights and property with the utmost jealousy, whereas the idea seems to be strangely grafted upon their minds that public matters must give way to private money making, and the odds and ends of time are all that really belong to the people.

The country has not yet forgotten the case of the Senator from the Pacific Coast, whose presence in Washington during the sessions of the body of which he was a member, was the exception and not the rule. Nor that he carefully exacted his mileage and full salary as if he had been there and done his full duty. No doubt the necessity so far as his private interests were concerned seemed imperative, but no man can serve two masters faithfully. The Senator should have resigned, and allowed another man to take his place who would have done his duty. At least he should have had the grace to refuse to take the money for services never rendered and to which he had not the slightest possible claim.

The American public is a long suffering one, and though it may do some muttering over an extreme case like this, it generally leaves its representatives after they are elected to do pretty much as they please. Any reformation of this absentee evil must, therefore, begin among themselves, and Mr. TAYLOR did a good thing when he set the ball in motion. He declares his intention of objecting to every such request, as he thinks it time to put a stop to so pernicious a practice. This straightforward member who believes in the doing of the work for which Congress is paid is from Ohio—of course.

THE NEW BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

There is the usual decennial trouble in fixing the distribution of Members of Congress to the various States. It has been virtually decided to raise the number from 293 to 320—which, dividing the whole population of the United States, would give one member to every 154,285 people. When in turn this number is used to divide the population of the various States, to assign them their proportion of members, it is found that there is a remainder of 16. The dispute arises over the distribution of these. The usual way is to give an additional member to each State which has a large fraction over, after dividing its population by the number selected as the basis of representation. But Col. SEATON, of the Census Bureau, has prepared another scheme which contemplates giving additional member wherever such addition will not cause a considerable departure from the standard. Thus, it is found that if Tennessee should be allotted 10 members its unit of representation would b 154,235, or only 50 less than the unit already established. This entitles Tennessee to one more member than it has already received in the allotment. Next is Georgia, which, if it should be allotted 10 members, would have 154,218 as its unit of represent a tion, a reduction of only 67. Another member is, therefore, given to Georgia; and so on with the list until the last member of the 320 has been apportioned. This is a 21st member for Illinois, making her unit of representation 146,565.

The objection is made to this plan that it favors the populous States to the disadvantage of the smaller and less thickly peopled.

There has been a flood of amendments introduced and much figuring to show that the principle of the Seaton apportionment is unsound. The most striking of these is that, according to the new method, the State of Illinois, with a population of 3,077,871, would have 21 members, the total number 320, while by the same method and with the same total number the five States of Arkansas, California, Wisconsin, Rhode Island and Florida, with an aggregate population of 3,528,722, would have only 20 members. Under the old method Illinois would have 20 members and the other five States mentioned would have 23.

BUSINESS MORALS.

It is said that in France, more particularly in Lyons, after the failure of the Union Generale, the number of suicides was something appalling. The reason is given that men could not bear the thought that they could not meet their obligations, for a business failure implied a strain of one's honor.

Men must be constituted differently in France from what they are in the rest part of the world. In the United States, for instance, a failure is considered a neat way out of a difficulty. A business firm finds itself in a tight place, fails, settles with its creditors for a few cents upon a dollar and is ready to go on again. Meanwhile its members do not change their style of living; their wives and daughters spend their Summers in places of resort, and they patronize their own special places of amusement as usual. Should any one venture to hint that all this was not strictly honorable, that their fair names were smirched by their proceeding, he would be rewarded, in nine cases out of ten, with a smile of derision and the remark, "everybody does it."

And yet it is not the general opinion that we are a less moral or virtuous people then the French. In fact when a comparison made in most of the relations of life the people of the United States would be counted in the advance. But certainly judging from such circumstances, it would seem that the French idea of business honor is a much higher one than prevails here. This it is that makes the BALDWINS and hundreds of other defaulters and makes necessary the maxim "Trust no man farther than your eye can follow him." The truly honorable find it necessary to guard themselves at every point against the loose morality that prevails among a large class of business people.

ANOTHER DISTRESSING DISCOVERY.

Is there nothing under the sun to be enjoyed without somebody discovering that it contains the germs of disease and death? Are we to be forever worried with visions of bacteria in everything we eat and drink? Is there no balm in Gilead for this horror of scientific discovery which is fast making life a burden through finding out how much there is threatening it day after day?

Time was when one could eat the flesh of the corn-fatted pig with a satisfied pleasure—when the tender ham, the juicy tender loin, the delicate roast, and even the crispy, salted pork, conveyed through the taste only the delight of eating what was grateful. Time was when the only disturbance in these repasts was a fleeting memory of some mud-wallowing, swill-fed animal which by chance had crossed the vision and aroused disgust. Now we have learned that in all these tempting morsels may lurk what, taken into the human system will develop into a creeping, penetrating mass of living organisms that will pervade the whole body and turn it it into a breeding house while yet it walks the streets with manly aspirations and purposes. Why, oh, why was trichina never heard of in the days of our fathers when pork was a much more exclusive article of diet than now?

One thing in these days of adulteration, deterioration and contamination has been a subject of congratulation. Ice was held to be perfectly pure. The very process of the production of this article destroyed all impurities, it was thought, so that there was absolute safety in its use no matter whence it was taken. But there is nothing lasting in this world—except discomfort. Now we are told that there is great danger of disease being locked up in the ice and infecting whatever food the latter comes in contact with, while the water produced by its melting is absolutely death producing. New York is excited over this discovery, and presently over the country the fear will extend. As for us we have bidden farewell to peace. Hereafter a horrible fiend will gibber at us from ice coolers and refrigerators, and make us feel that "life is short and ower full of troubles."

EDUCATION VS. POLYGAMY.

A New York paper gives an interview of a reporter with a woman who has been engaged as a teacher among the Mormons in which she expreses her views as to the settlement of the Mormon question. She says, what all who are familiar with this people know, that they are ignorant and have the superstition which that ignorance always entails. They feel determined not to be compelled to give up their practice of polygamy taking the ground that it is a part of their religion.

The Mormon leaders fear education more than they do the Government. They know that enlightenment will bring a higher state of morals, and consequently they oppose with all of their might everything that can tend to advancement. The speaker said that she thought little could be done with the present generation, but by establishing good schools much may be accomplished with the next. She deprecates the use of force to carry out the laws, because of the shedding of innocent blood which it will entail.

Much that she says is undoubtedly true, but for years the let-alone policy has been adopted, and what is the consequence? If proselyting could be entirely stopped, while at the same time the people are educated, it is possible that the evil could be cured in the course of years, but how can their missionaries be prevented from preaching while their practice is allowed? The question is full of difficulties, but the temporizing time is past, and some decided steps looking towards the suppression of polygamy must be taken. If in scotching that, Mormonism goes under, it cannot be helped. There is possibly a way to enforce the laws without the bloodshed which is deprecated, and that way the Nation asks shall be found.

OFFICIAL ORGANS.

It is rumored that the Washington *Republican* is to be Pres. ARTHUR'S official organ. Those familiar with the course of that paper for the last few years will feel that almost any change must be for the better. It has been the organ of the Star-Route thieves, and has defended them persistently. It has been ready to find fault with those whose character should have held them above such attacks. In fact the Republican party has little to thank it for, and much to blame. So far as the paper is concerned the change would be a good thing.

The other side of the matter does not look so bright. Pres. ARTHUR does not need a special organ—would be better off without one. No officer of this Government requires anything of that kind to shadow forth or explain his policy. His public acts are sufficient to show his position on important questions. Let the people judge of him by those and by the comments of journals unfettered in the expression of their opinions. This will be the better course, even taking into the count any intention of endeavoring to secure the nomination for the next Presidency. An officer may be misjudged for a time, but this cannot be so fatal to his future as a single mistake of his acknowledged organ. The former may possibly be explained away, but the latter must stand whatever the consequences.

HOW, one by one, the bright illusions of OSCAR WILDE'S fade and die. First the Atlantic Ocean cruelly disappoints him; then the American newspapers lose their aspect of greatness as he comes nearer; and finally Niagara does not come up to his expectations. There is even danger of the poor boy's losing his good opinion of himself.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us from Northfield, Iowa., to say that there are seven survivors, of "MITCHELL'S Engine Thieves," instead of six, as the dispatches stated. The seventh one is WILLIAM REDDICH, who was chained with PITTENGER at Chattanooga, Tenn. He now lives in Louisa County, Iowa.

SUBSCRIBERS whose time is about to expire, will miss very many good things if they fail to renew their subscription. Read the several new features we announce elsewhere. We are determined to make the WEEKLY BLADE the very best family newspaper in the United States.

A NEW DRESS.

AT last we are enabled to announce that the BLADE will doff its worn out dress and appear in a bright new costume that befits its contents. Next week is the date when this longed for transformation takes place, and everything is ready for it. The new type is already in the office, and "laid," ready for beginning the work of setting the next issue of the paper up. This afternoon, after the last form of the paper is sent to the press room, the printers will take their cases containing the black and battered type which has done yeoman service for nearly a year to an appointed place, and there dump the contents into——well, the name the "prints" give the place is not mentionable into ears polite, but it is where the "devil rules. They will then fill their cases with the bright new metal, and the dingy old composing room will for awhile gleam and glitter like the show room of a silver plating establishment. But, like beauty's bloom, and the June roses this brightness will soon fade, and the new type become as grimy with ink and printers' sins as the old. So runs the world away.

THE CROW TROUBLE.

Another Indian outbreak is impending and this time with the Crows, a tribe which has been persistently friendly to the whites in spite of numberless provocations. When a reservation of land is made by the Governmedt to any of these savages, it is not strange that they look upon it as a permanent arrangement, as they are made to understand that it is. They do not contemplate the possibility of the land becoming so valuable to the white man that he will be willing to risk everything to gain possession of it, to rob and cheat in order to make the property of others his own. Too often, however, the red men, have found that their peaceable tenure lasted only so long as the whites did not turn longing eyes toward their possessions.

In the case of the Crows, their patience has been long enduring. Although their reservation has been several times cut down, the act has been accepted without resentment. They have fought for the whites instead of against them in several Indian wars, and their assistance has been found extremely valuable. Lately they gave the right of way to a railroad across their reservation, and in many ways have proved themselves ready and anxious to promote civilization in their midst.

They have, at last, been driven to desperation by the encroachments of whites upon them. Their land is full of miners; their timber is being stolen and the game driven away. No attention is paid to their rights, and they are aroused to a resentful determination to resist further imposition. This means that they will fight, and everybody knows by this time what is to be expected. Unless the Government interferes to protect the Crows in the enjoyment of what they hold is theirs, they will simply repeat the terrible history of the past, the country will be thrilled with accounts of the unprovoked (!) massacres of unoffending whites, soldiers will be sent and after considerable loss of life, and expenditure of money, matters will be quieted down again.

If the Government can find time to give the Crow trouble the proper attention in season, if the trespassing whites could be dealt with as they deserve, there would be no Indian war. The country demands that this be done.

THE "Throne and Scaffold" will have a run hardly ever equaled.

THE BRITISH POSITION.

The English have evidently determined to make their stand upon a demand that the neutrality of the Isthmian Canal be "guaranteed by all the maratime powers." This means simply a guaranty by England. No other European power has a dollar's worth of interest in maintaining the neutrality of the canal, and not one would fire a shot for that purpose. All the powers united in guaranteeing the neutrality of the Black Sea, but when it came to supporting that guaranty only British ships were sent to Constantinople. The reason was plain. No other nation had any pecuniary interests at stake there. But, on the other hand, it was necessary to British commercial supremacy that Russian influence should not become dominant on the Euxine. It was also necessary to cloak the selfishness of her purposes by an invitation to the other powers to act in concert with her. She never hesitates though to act alone when she has the opportunity. For example, she does not ask any of them to join with her in garrisoning Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus, that the neutrality of the Mediterranean may be maintained, yet every one of the great Powers of Europe have a more direct interest in the maintenance of the neutrality of the Mediterranean than they can have in any canal that will ever be built across the Isthmus of Darien. We have precisely the same right to demand that American regiments form part of the garrisons of Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus that Great Britain has to ask a share in the control of the Isthmus.

THE "Throne and Scaffold" is one of the most powerfully written stories of recent years.

AN enterprising stranger put in his appearance in Hunterdon County, N. J., and informed all with whom he came in contact that he had been sent out by the Board of Health to do a job of vaccination. He charged 50 cents for a child and $1 for a man or woman. He "made it pay" for a day or two, and then took his departure, when it was ascertained that he was an impostor.

GEN. ABE BUFORD, the distinguished Kentucky horseman, has become converted, and announces his retirement from the turf. This is a loss which will be sensibly felt by that "sport," but there will always be a sufficiency of patrons as long as there is a class of men who have more money than they know how to spend.

HARVARD *Crimson*: Student (not very clear as to his lesson)—"That's what the author says, any way." Professor—"I don't want the author; I want you." Student (despairingly)—"Well, you've got me."

FANNY PARNELL, Bordentown, N. J., requests contributions of magazines, pamphlets, books and newspapers, to be sent to political prisoners in Ireland. The articles may be sent by express, at her expense.

REMEMBER that the "THRONE and SCAFFOLD" will soon be begun in the BLADE.

AN UNDIPLOMATIC INCIDENT.

It is not often that the diplomatic corps contains *literati* of any noticeable ability, but a good war correspondent seems to have been lost when Mr ST. JOHN, the English Minister to Peru, was admitted to a diplomatic career. In January, 1881, all the foreign legations at Lima went out to a little Town about five miles distant, to attend some negotiations between the Peruvian President, and the Chilian Commander-in-Chief. An armistice was in force, and both armies were lying in line of battle within sight of each other. Suddenly a cow belonging to an Indian Regiment in the Peruvian line, took it into her foolish head to walk over to the Chilians. The Indians were dismayed by the desertion of their Commissary Department, and one rash soldier raised his rifle and shot her dead. The Chilians took this as a shot treacherously fired at them; they responded, and a minute later a terrible battle was in progress in which the heavy artillery in the forts and on the fleet took part. The diplomats ran for their lives. Mr. ST. JOHN'S report to his Government says:

> The corps divided, one party making for the railroad train they had left but a little while before, whilst another party sought to gain the railroad track far ahead of the train. Mr. Christiancy, the United States Minister, who was with the latter, advising that course, saying that though he was not actively engaged in the rebellion in his country, yet he understood flank. I joined the Christiancy party, and the race for life commenced. The shot and shell came thick and fast and our party displayed all the leg activity each one was capable of. Shells would explode in front of us, causing a temporary halt, when an enormous solid shot in our rear, plowing up the ground for rods and throwing the dirt over and around us, would give a sudden impetus to a forward movement, and we would again hasten toward Lima. The United States Minister fared badly. Aged, tall, and of a figure not adapted to gymnastic exercises, he made but sorry work, and I felt for him deeply. The perspiration rolled off him, and at times his legs would totter, and he but feebly staggered on. It looked very serious for us, but I endeavored to cheer him up. After a narrow escape from a round shot, I cried to him: "Keep up your heart, your excellency. Remember your wife at home." 'Oh, d—n my wife,' was the startling reply; but I noticed with much satisfaction that the thought seemed to give him renewed vigor, for he sped on with increased speed, doing excellent work for awhile. Through deep marshes, over hills, climbing walls, etc., we passed on toward Lima, the shot, the shell, the dirt flying all around us. The distance to Miliaflores is but five miles but we must have traveled over twice that distance to reach the capital. It was late when we got there, Mr. C., our leader, forlorn, dejected, and in an exhausted condition, the rest of us but little better.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY'S own account is confirmatory, though it lacks the Englishman's picturesque vividness. He says:

> The diplomatic corps fled to the rear toward Lima for their lives. Some reached the railroad train, but others, like myself, endeavored to strike the railroad ahead of the train, but being cut off by walls and ditches, were compelled to walk a devious course back to Lima. I was one of the latter unfortunate class. I was under the shells of the Chilian fleet and army, falling thick around me for two hours before I could get out of range, climbing smooth perpendicular walls, between fields and around chacras and old buildings, wading through water courses and traveling some eight miles to get four miles ahead, until my muscular powers were thoroughly exhausted; finding on my return some 700 or 800 refugees, women and children in the legation, who had sought asylum there, and before 9 o'clock over 1,200, which increased the next day and night to over 1,500, of all nationalities, and all this while more than half the time I was unable to stand on my feet from fatigue. I have just got rid of the refugees, but the strain upon my muscular powers has been such that even yet I cannot walk or stand for half the time.

SOUTHERN DAKOTA.

The bill prepared by the House Committee on Territories for the admission as a State of that part of Dakota Territory south of the 46th parallel, will be reported to the House this week. The bill provides for a Convention, to be composed of 120 delegates, to form a State Constitution. Among other things the Constitution must declare that all claim to unapprodriated public lands shall be abandoned; that the lands of non-residents shall not be taxed higher than those of residents, and that the bonded debt of the Territory shall be assumed and paid by the State. It is provided that the 16th and 36th sections of public lands in each Township shall be granted to the State for the support of common schools, and 33,000 acres of unappropriated public lands are granted for the purpose of State buildings. An additional grant of 57,000 acres is made for the endowment of an Agricultural College, and it is stipulated that the school lands shall not be disposed of for less than $5 per acre. Provision is made for the Judicial organization of the State.

The remainder of the present Territory is to continue as a Territory, and be known by the name of North Dakota, and provision is made for its government. The people of North Dakota say there is no bond of commerce between the two sections, and they are most anxious for local self government. The distance from Fargo to the capital of the Territory is 600 miles; from Bismarck, 800; from Grand Forks, 700; and from Pembina, 750.

It is claimed that the population of the proposed new State is from 150,000 to 160,600, and that before the enabling act is passed, it will be fully 170,000.

There seems to be great local jealousy between the citizens of Northern and Southern Dakota, and neither party will hear to a proposition admitting the whole Territory as a single State.

The only serious opposition to the division and admission of Southern Dakota, strange as it may seem, proceeds from Nebraska, which claims a fraction of the territory now belonging to Dakota, and insists that the bill shall be amended recognizing Nebraska's claim. This objection will doubtless be overcome, and Southern Dakota soon take her place in the sisterhood of States.

ROSECRANS comes forward to deny emphatically that GARFIELD'S friendship for him ever wavered. This is no doubt true, as GARFIELD'S nature was always steadfast and loyal. But how was this reciprocated? Does not ROSECRANS remember how he permitted himself to say in a political speech during the campaign of 1880 that the standard bearer of the Republicans was a perjurer and a fake taker? One-sided loyalty is not a pleasant spectacle.

THOSE standing around do not say "God bless you," when a Feejeean sneezes, but "May you club some one," or "May your wife have twins." The first idea of pleasure would seem to have a New York origin, but the second must be indigenous to land where raising children is cheaper than it is here.

THE ground hog and VENNOR should 'double-up' on weather prognostications.

DAKOTA ought certainly to be divided, and the southern half erected into a State. But the main element that should enter into the consideration of the question is as to the size of the future State. This is something that should have been settled long ago, for no one can be blind to the evils growing out of the disparity in the sizes of States. It was not possible to avoid this disparity at the beginning, for Delaware and Rhode Island were just as jealous of their autonomy as New York and Massachusetts. But the later States should have all been made to approximate on size. Instead, Indiana was given only 33,809 square miles, while Texas was admitted with 274,456, or about nine times as much. California is six times as large as Indiana, and Oregon and Nevada about three times as large. Dakota has 150,000 square miles, and is consequently nearly five times as large as Indiana and about 3½ times larger than Ohio. If the Territory is equally divided the new State will have 75,000 square miles. If this land has the average wealth and fertility of that of Ohio, the new State will in time be twice as large in every way as this. If that be a good size then Ohio is much too small; if Ohio is a fair size then Dakota will be much too large.

THE miracle phase of the Rev. GEORGE O. BARNES'S Louisville revival has been investigated by the *Courier-Journal*. Among those who had been anointed with oil in the meetings were found individuals who firmly believed they had been cured respectively of sunstroke, neuralgia, dyspepsia, headache, rheumatism, bronchitis, malarial fever and kidney disease. One man who had been ill for 10 years, and was barely able to get to the church, went away at a brisk pace, apparently in perfect health.

HON SAM COX reports that it just took his whole salary for a year—$5,000—to pay the expenses of himself and wife on an eight-months' tour about Europe. "We went to Constantinope," he says, "to Egypt, Palestine, Russia, Norway, Sweden, and, of course, where we liked in Middle Europe. For that amount of money we stopt at the very best hotels, had the best rooms and attendants, and had the best commissionaires to show us about."

AN exchange describes JAMES F. WILSON, the newly-elected Senator from Iowa, as above the medium size, with a compact, square figure, solid neck and square head, covered with hair, now quite gray. He looks something like a common soldier in the regular army, with an unspiritual obedience in his face, and a look of one who had received hard knocks and walked his pace with a musket many a rainy night. He is a popular man on account of his democratic manners rather than from any effort to please.

BRITISH place holders seem to have a grip on the Treasury that those of other lands have reason to envy. Nothing but death can choke off the current of gold pouring into their pockets. For instance, the name of the infidel Bishop COLENSO has been struck from the list of English clergy, and thus he is no longer officially recognized as Bishop of Natal. But his salary goes on all the same.

COL. INGERSOLL does not mean that it shall be said, after his death, that he turned from infidelity on his dying bed. His secretary, who writes short hand is instructed to take down accurately whatever he may say on that occasion. "There will then be no opportunity," he says, "for any one to put into my mouth utterances contradicting the expressions of my entire life."

MONEY seems very necessary to oil the legislative wheels in England. An examination of the books of the late SYKES THORNTON, who was an earnest advocate of the law to permit marriage with a deceased wife's sister, develops that he spent $5 000,000 in pushing the measure before Parliament.

WE have a mass of letters, some of much interest, but which we cannot use for the reason that they are written on both sides of the pages. It would seem that every one who reads papers of any kind should be aware of this rule, for it is constantly reiterated in all papers.

GEN. RIAL NILES, who fought gallantly at Laurel Hill, Winchester, Pittsburg Landing and Chickamaugs, was found one day last week in a wretched room in Philadelphia dying of starvation. The G. A. R. immediately took charge of him.

PETER COOPER was 91 years old Sunday. He was "at home" to his friends Saturday, and in response to inquiries in regard to his health said he had never been freer from aches and pains.

MRS. COMMODORE VANDERBILT is 36 years old, and even without her $36,000,000 would be considered handsome. With these, of course, she is "radiantly beautiful."

ANOTHER Troy bruiser wishes to try conclusions with SULLIVAN, and generously offers to go into training if some one will kindly furnish financial backing.

CAPT. STONE says Mr. VANDERBILT intends to make a road horse of "Maud S.," the coming Spring, and that she will never again trot against time.

ALABAMA has only 9,734 foreign-born citizens. This simplifies making up tickets very much. There are no "elements" to be "recognized."

FARMERS have commenced their Spring plowing in Iowa. The traditional blue bird must have reached that State.

LOGAN says that the report that he and SHERMAN are enemies is false; they have always been strong personal friends.

BUFFALO *Express*: If you must dabble in shares, try plowshares. No other kind pay so regular dividends.

PRES. ARTHUR says he proposes to take his own time in naming Judge HUNT'S successor.

CHOICE FICTION.

We are closing out our stock of miscellaneous books very fast, and owing to other projects in view will not replenish. We have on hand about 1,000 volumes of nice new, choice works of fiction, the regular retail prices of which are $1.75 to $3.00. We will mail them postpaid at 50 cents each, the title to be selected by us. Those wishing a variety will do well to remit $1.00 to $5.00, and let us send a number of volumes. Such an opportunity will not occur again.

CURRENT EVENTS.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate to divide the United States Supreme Court into three divisions, with three Justices in each, to be known as the Federal, Equity, and Admiralty and Law Divisions.——Pennsylvania Democrats in Congress give notice that they will not be bound by party caucus on the tariff question.——A vaccine farm, capable of turning out 3,000 points daily, has been established near Chicago, and is doing a lively business.——Maj. Washburn, Engineer and Superintendent of the Pacific Railroad in Texas, while riding over the road in a hand-car, was run down by a freight train and instantly killed. He held the highest position in his line of service in the world.——Covetous white men are after the lands now held by the Crow Indians, and trouble is expected in the Spring.——The Methodist Book Committee, in session at Cincinnati, decided to abolish the Atlanta publishing house.——Mrs. Isaac Vogelsay, of Canton, O., aged 70, died Thursday of cancer in the stomach. For 51 days she had not taken a mouthful of food.——Sen. Brown, of Georgia, bolted the Democratic caucus nominee for Reading Clerk of the Senate, thus defeating his election. His party associates are very indignant.——C. F. Kring, whose sentence for the murder of a woman because she would not leave her husband and live with him, was announced last week, has obtained a reprieve, and his case will now come before the United States District Court at St. Louis. This will make the fifth trial.——Scarlet fever is epidemic at Cedar Rapids, Ia.——The Senate Committee adopted an adverse report on the nomination of J. H. Watmough to be Paymaster General of the Navy.——Counterfeit silver dollars, bearing date 1846, are in circulation, and are said to be hard to detect.——The House Committee recommends the establishment of postal savings banks.——Gen. Grant has been elected one of the Trustees of Dr. Newman's new church in New York.——The trotting horse "Clingstone," with a record of 2:19, has been sold to W. L. Gordon, of Cleveland, O., for $80,000.——A man in Chicago, fearing an attack of small pox, drank nearly three quarts of whisky to ward off the disease. He died from the effects of the antidote.——Judge Hunt, of the United States Supreme Court, has resigned.——The Brazos River has been higher than since 1852, and great destruction of property is reported.——Dr. Milne, the Chicago pastor, who recently declared his disbelief in God and the immortality of the soul, has been deposed.——The town of Adrian, Mich., has been greatly excited over the discovery that Mayor Navin had negotiated City bonds to the amount of $150,000, of whose issue no one had any knowledge. The New York bankers through whose house the bonds were negotiated deny that Navin has drawn the money, while others assert that the bonds have been cashed. The Mayor has fled.——A delegation from Southeastern Dakota requested Pres. Arthur to remove Gov. Ordway.——Some of Capt. Paine's followers have been arrested in Oklahoma, and the military are after the Captain, who is supposed to be somewhere in the Territory.——The business failures last week footed up 131, against 142 for the week previous.——The bill to place Gen. Grant upon the retired list still hangs fire in the Senate.——The Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided unconstitutional the law to settle the State debt at 100.3.——The first prize for cocoons at the Philadelphia silk fair was awarded to the mother of the late Bayard Taylor.——The Democratic leaders of Indiana advise their party to make an open fight against the submission of the prohibition amendment to a vote of the people.——The House Committee on Territories will report in favor of the proposition to admit as a State all that portion of Dakota lying south of the 46th parallel, the northern portion to constitute, as now, the Territory of Dakota.——Some wag sent out a dispatch from Washington that Sen. Lapham had appointed Dr. Mary Walker as clerk of his Committee, and an avalanche of remonstrances poured in from all over the country. The Senator has been kept busy denying the charge.——F. W. Vanderhoof, bookkeeper of the First National Bank of St. Louis, is under arrest, charged with the embezzlement of about $55,000.——A report of the Secretary of the Treasury says there have been 29 men killed and 50 wounded in the enforcement of the internal revenue laws in the South.——C. W. West, of Cincinnati, has lately given $150,000 to the Musical Association of that City, making $300,000 in all that he has bestowed on that institution. He is called a "public benefactor" by the press of that City.——Peter Cooper entered upon his 93d year Sunday, and is hale, hearty, and full of enthusiasm yet.——There seems to be a disposition

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

The Three Per Cent Bond Bill—Mormonism in the House—The Liquor Traffic—Mr Blaine's Address on Garfield—Postal Savings Banks—Apportionment—"Old Probs"—A Fire—Norris Carolina—Virginia—The Democrats of the Senate Draw a Blank—Mrs Hayes' Picture—A Fight in the Republican Office.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1882.

The BLADE publishes the text of Mr. Sherman's three per cent. refunding bill and its readers therefore know that it passed the Senate without any of the embarassing amendments which caused Mr. Sherman so much anxiety. But it is not, by any means, "out of the woods." In the House there are all sorts of amendments awaiting its action and the memory of Mr. Windom's flank movement, by means of which he refunded without any funding bill, still rankles in the Democratic bosom, and if the bill does not get loaded down with impracticabilities it will not be for want of disposition or genius.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, took the House by surprise when he moved a suspension of the rules in order to pass a resolution bearing on the Mormon question. The House was in a yielding mood, and the rules were suspended, and the resolution passed before the opponents of the measure had rubbed open the eyes of their understanding and got an accurate knowledge of the situation.

It declares that no person practicing bigamy or polygamy shall be eligible to a seat in the House of Representatives. But if it should pass the Senate it could only be a rule for the future, and would not settle the present contest. Mr. Cannon, the Mormon delegate, does not feel any apprehension from the resolution, nor any fear that his opponent will be admitted to the seat. What he is most concerned about is that the committee will report the seat vacant, and order a new election on some fresh field will make him eligible.

The Mormon resolution having gone through so smoothly, an attempt was made to pass the bill for a liquor commission in the same way; but it failed, the vote being 112 in its favor and 98 against it—not two-thirds. There is, I think, a majority in both Houses favorable to this measure, but it is doubtful if it can be brought to a direct vote. Many persons who are not in favor of Prohibition or any of the other straight coated measures of the temperance men regard the proposed inquiry in a very different light and would like to see it put forward. The original plan was to have the President appoint and the Senator confirm the Commissioners, who should be philanthropic and large-minded men, and have power to send for persons and papers. The idea was to have the inquiry take the broadest shape, and show what was the effect of the liquor traffic on the finances and industries of the country, on public morals, on public health, and on the general happiness and well being of the country. Such an examination would be of the greatest interest to all classes and could not fail to lead to important legislation.

The memorial service for the late President, which is to b held in the House of Representatives on the 27th, will be an occasion of great interest, and of course everybody desires to go. But as the space is limited and each member has only tbree tickets assigned to him the chances of the multitude are small, while the rush for tickets is great. As Mr. Blaine is to deliver the eulogium there will be some way made for his special friends to be present, but the public at large will have to satisfy themselves with reading the address in the newspapers.

The House Committee on Postoffices, etc. has agreed on a bill for Postal Savings Banks which ought to command the early attention of Congress. The idea of Postal Savings Banks originated in this country, but other countries have been before us in adopting it, and such banks have everywhere proved to be a great advantage. Under the plan proposed deposits may be received up to the sum of $500 on which an interest of two per cent. is to be paid. The interest is small, too small as it seems to your correspondent, but even at a rate so low the convenience would be sure to bring the system into general use, especially in country districts where the Postoffice is near and the Bank is distant. Farmers do not like to keep much money in their houses and the Postoffice Bank would naturally take all the driblets as they could be easily recalled. This matter has been urged on the attention of Congress year after year, but it seems hard to get any thing done which is of any real advantage to the great body of the people.

The apportionment bill is under discussion in the House, but it does not find the cordial support which its projectors anticipated. On the other hand it seems to be less favor the more its peculiar features are exposed to the light. One member from Kentucky, a State that was expected to give the bill its unanimous support, declared it to be an "outrage," and other members from the States equally favored by the bill, have criticised it with great severity. One of the statements in regard to it is that Illinois, with a population of a trifle over 3,500,000 has 21 members, while other States (names left with a population of over 7,000,000 have only 20 members. It would seem by the tenor of the speeches that the number of members, instead of being 330 would be 307. But it is a many sided question and not to be settled in a hurry.

Our weather bureau seems to have fallen into careless or incompetent hands, and there are frequent complaints of its failures. On Saturday morning, for instance, the local synopsis for the City as published, indicated rain throughout the day. But it did not rain a drop, unless snow is to be taken as rain. A great snow storm set in at day break and continued till midnight, the fall of snow being eight or 10 inches. The storm at 7 o'clock was central in Georgia where there was a great rain. It was on its way directly to this City, and the weather man inferred that it would rain here. But the thermometer in New England was down to 10 degrees and as the wind was from that quarter the cold increased as the storm advanced, so that by the time it reached Washington it was too cold for rain. The weather turned warm as soon as the storm was over and sleighing was of short duration.

Among the calamities which we have suffered since my last letter is the burning of one of our largest and most elegant school buildings, throwing about a thousand children out of school. The Jefferson school house was built eight or ten years ago on the best model and was one of the bright spots in regenerated Washington. Its loss is a great calamity. The burning took place in the night so that the lives of the children were not exposed. But books and furniture and fixtures all went with the building.

Gen Clingman, whose name I mentioned as among those who are dissatisfied with Bourbon rule in North Carolina, is quite willing to head a coalition similar to that of Virginia, but he finds that there is a considerable section of the Republican party who prefer to have things as they are. To those who now hold office under Republican rule can perceive the present organization of the party they may keep their places. But if there is a coalition there must be a new deal and it may not be to their advantage. It used to be said of the Democrats in New England that there were just enough of them to fill the offices, and that there was no desire to have the party any larger. Gen Clingman is fearful that the anti Bourbon Democrats will find too many of that kind of Republicans in North Carolina. But he says if they will consent to give up their organization a coalition would sweep the State like a tornado.

The State Debt bill passed by the Readjuster Legislature of Virginia, provides for the payment of the debt in full, with the exception of one third, which they regard as the just proportion of West Virginia. The new departure in other matters is shown by the bill for abolishing the whipping post. It has already passed the Senate.

The United States Senate had another surprise yesterday. The Democrats having ascertained that Mr. Davis (Judge Davis, President of the Senate,) would vote with them have been seeking for some days to fill the vacancies in the offices of the Senate. Yesterday the matter came up, but did not turn out quite as had been expected. Mr. Brown, the new Senator from Georgia, voted with the Republicans, making a tie, and defeating all the Democratic plans. Of course Mr. Brown is now regarded as "no better than he should be" and it is whispered around that he wants to be the candidate for Vice President on the Republican ticket. In politics nobody is understood to do anything simply because it is right.

The famous temperance picture of Mrs. Hayes has come back from Paris where it was sent by the Women's Temperance Union to be engraved. It reached the White House yesterday. It is to be hung in its old place or, perhaps, in the great East Room and in the new frame made for it in Cincinnati. The frame is massive oak, elegantly carved and has arrived at the Presidential mansion. This portrait (by Huntington) is universally regarded as a masterpiece and the engravings from it are likely to be very widely circulated. The picture will remain at the mansion.

BUCKEYE.

P S. There was a serious affray in the office of the *Republican* last night about 9 o'clock which it is feared may be fatal to one of the parties Mr. Soteldo, a newspaper correspondent and clerk to one of the Congressional Committees, was before the Police Court not long ago on account of some disgraceful proceeding in a house of bad repute and the comments in the *Republican* written, or supposed to have been written by C. M. Barton, were particularly offensive to Soteldo, who took his younger brother, armed with a pistol, and went to the *Republican* office for satisfaction. Of course there were high words. Then Soteldo struck Barton and the two clinched and rolled on the floor. Then followed several shots, and Barton releasing the elder Soteldo sprang on the younger. There was a clinch and a fight and Barton pushed his antagonist down the stairway and rolled over him, following him out to the sidewalk where other parties soon interfered. On coming to himself Barton found that he was severely wounded, and subsequently the doctors took two balls from him—one from his neck and the other from his breast. But the wounds are not regarded as dangerous. The elder Soteldo is also wounded in the neck, and the lower portion of his body is paralyzed. It is feared that his wounds are fatal. The young Soteldo is only bruised. He is locked up in the station house for a hearing to-day.

NEW Y RK LETTER.

Wild Weather—Big Plots—Electric Light Murderers—Ice—Immigration—Peter Cooper—Ends of the Earth—Disembowelling—Shall we Have an Exposition—Trifles, Etc.

Special correspondence of the Blade:

NEW YORK, Feb. 11, 1882.

A week of perfectly outrageous weather closes with a day of absolute beauty. A heavy snow storm began it; hail and rain followed; there were tornadoes, clouds and blizzards; there were blockades, sleet, drifts, ice slides and mud; but it is over, and all that remains to forget is that it has possibly fastened upon a suffering people one more weather prophet—one Davoe, or De Voe with a big V, a Jerseyite, who did actually, a fortnight ago, tell almost to exactness the diabolical weather above stated. If, *Deo volente*, De Voe is to be a success, New York editors will sigh for the other supposed to be almost intolerable infliction of E. Merriam, of Brooklyn Hights, or even that ancient mariner G. W. B. At any rate, Vennor for the present is nowhere. The gnawing teeth of the remorseless wind has eaten away the snow even faster than could the beams of the accreting sun, and our streets are for the present in a tolerably passable condition. It is reasonably safe to predict that the backbone of the Winter, if the old chap h as such a thing, is broken.

THE GREAT NEWS OF THE WEST.

That was not the exceptional stormy weather; it was not the digging up of unrecognizable bodies from the ruins of the fire; it was not the long and shameful struggle for the disorganization of the Legislature; it was not one nor all of the grand social entertainments of the period; it was not anything within a thousand miles of New York. But I see you have guessed it—the little sparring match on the verge of the Gulf of Mexico, in which some one knocked some one else down. Not since the terrible hours on that night of Good Friday in April, 1865, when Abraham Lincoln was breathing his life out, has so much strained interest been felt in New York about a single event. Business went to the dogs, offices were closed at unusual hours, men rushed to the hotels and clubs, and in feverish anxiety awaited the inevitable "extra." Even the play houses gentlemen—I presume—left their wives, daughters and sweethearts every half hour to learn the particulars of the affair. It is not the least exaggeration to say that this little affair of a pleayune prize fight was the most notorious if not the most important bit of news that New York has rolled like a sweet morsel, etc., for a quarter of a century. Now is there in the human stamina, in substratum of bare brutality, that even regard for common decency cannot conceal? But I will not moralize.

LET THERE BE MORE LIGHT.

The progress of electric lighting is like that current spoken of in "Othello" that keeps doe on. The various companies operating here are spreading their wires all over the City, and now, of a night when there is snow on the ground, the blaze of light is almost painful. There are some urgent questions, however, that need to be and probably will be promptly answered. First, about danger, and next about economy, as compared with gas. If all wires were put under ground, as they soon will be, there would be little danger of damage. A countryman who blows out the gas in his bedroom and gets up in the morning as dead as a herring, may blow out an electric light (if he can,) but it has no poisonous gas to fill his room or his lungs. Now and then a servant turn off the gas and burns it on again with the same result. Hence closets and store rooms full, explosions, fire, and perhaps death. Nothing of the kind can occur with any known electric light. The flare of gaslights has often set dame to curtains and drapery, but that could hardly occur with the other sort—indeed, one might wrap the globes that cover one form of electric light with the most inflammable fabrics and they would be perfectly safe. I observe that the theaters and public halls are taking in these bad lights, too, much to the satisfaction of their patrons and the public. So far as street lighting has gone the authorities are well satisfied with the work done.

OUR MURDERERS.

That jolly old roost, the Tombs, is well off just now for murderers. There is Weidman, who has been sentenced to the rope, but has got a stay on an appeal. In the next cell is Augustus D. Leighton, also sentenced. Then comes Michael Harrett, who killed his wife, sentenced to State Prison for life. Among those under indictment but not tried is Luigi Chiostti, who caused the death of an Italian by the name of Santarsieri, in a quarrel on Aug. 8. He has a bullet in his body, and is suffering from paralysis. Another Italian, Antonio Coparella, is accused of killing his brother, Nicoli Coparella. Bernard Fitzpatrick, as principal, and John Kennedy and Frances McCormick, as accessories, are held for the murder of Policeman Norton. Jeremiah Moriarty is charged with killing Otto Weber, a boy; Michael McGloin, Thomas Maran and Robert Morrissey, are charged with killing a French saloon-keeper. In another cell is Thomas McDonald, who killed Hattie Howard. Pasquale Mazone, who killed his young wife and mother-in-law in South Fifth avenue, in December, is under indictment for murder; also John O'Connor, who shot Ellen O'Connor, his sister, through the cheek, causing death, on October 10. William Tracy, who shot Miller, the confidence man, is charged with his death. Besides these there are four others in prison awaiting the result of Coroner's inquests in cases of homicide.

LOTS OF IT—BUT IS IT SAFE?

We shall have an abundance of ice, but a new bugbear is starting abroad. Somebody has asked a momentous—perhaps foolish—question, "Can ice convey disease?" It is awful. If every chunk of ice is to thaw into small-pox or scarlet fever or Bright's diseases where is the use of trying to live, any how? The worst of it is, the doctors have got charge of the question, and they will never agree; so the only safe way is to cut ice altogether. Hitherto the damage has been laid to the liquor, but now if ice is to be responsible farewell to the supposed innocuous cream as well as the suspicious lemonade—with a stick.

HEAD MONEY.

After paying out several millions that ought to have been assessed upon the whole country for the expense of immigration, we at last reach the inevitable conclusion that no State has the right to manage emigration, but such laws should be enacted by Congress. Of course the steamship companies will stop the pay ments through which the vile business is sustained, but it is fair to suppose that Congress will regulate matters so that no serious trouble will occur. The current from abroad is still pretty strong, particularly so for the dead of Winter.

OUR PET OLD MAN.

Peter Cooper will have a birthday celebration to-morrow, when he will reach the cheerful old age of 92. Everybody loves Peter Cooper. No matter how much they laugh at his political vagaries, he is near and dear to their hearts. Long ago he secured the future by building his own monument—the Cooper Institute or Union—where free education is given to classes who can get education nowhere else. It is well said of him that he is "our richest man. He has made the wisest and most profitable investments. Year by year, for over a quarter of a century, he has enjoyed a broadening income of the purest happiness. Panics do not diminish nor disasters affect his income of happiness from the contemplation of the careers of the army of prosperous and worthy men whose fortunes are due to his bounty." Compared with him, Sen. Webb, once a famous New York editor, is a boy—only 80 years old at his last birthday celebration, on Wednesday. But then Thurlow Weed is our oldest editor, 85 years.

THE ENDS OF THE EARTH.

By the last census we learn that among the denizens of New York City were seven or eight persons who were born in Greenland. Probably some of those who were brought here by our various Arctic expeditions. But the natives or settlers of Greenland were among the first—probably the first Europeans, white men if you will, who saw the shores of America, and certainly the first who actually resided here. By and by these Northern corners will be taken into instant communication with the world at large through a sub marine cable which will run from Denmark by way of the Faroe Islands to Iceland—possibly to Greenland and down the Labrador coast to New Foundland, along the route of the old 1000 years ago by Leif Erikson.

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

Masquerade and Fancy Ball Dresses—American Ginghams—Other Matters Concerning Dress.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.

This is the season for masquerades and fancy dress balls. The grand carnival and masquerade given annually, under the auspices of the "Eight Old Men," is always looked forward to with much interest by the dancing fraternity. It was given a few evenings ago, and was a grand success, as an evening of fun and frolic.

SOME OF THE COSTUMES.

The Duke and Duchess de Montpensier wore scarlet and white satin, trimmed with spangles and fringe. Their page, called Pansy, wore a suit of lavender and old gold, trimmed with silver. A Russian Princess wore a black velvet, trimmed with pink satin, silver braid and spangles. A Gypsie Queen, blue velvet, scarlet satin, gold fringe and braid. An Oriental Princess, garnet, white ecru, gold spangles and fringe. Snow Flake, white satin, with swansdown. Morning Star, white muslin, thickly studded with golden stars. Night, a suit of black, trimmed with silver. Snow and Ice, white flannel, trimmed with swansdown. Sleigh Bells, blue satin and swansdown. Butterfly, cream and scarlet, silver trimmings. Evening Star, black suit, with gold stars. Bluebelle, black, with blue. Pansy, old gold and purple. An Esquimaux wore a suit made of tissue paper,

FANCY BALL COSTUMES.

A "Comin' thro' the rye" costume worn at a fancy ball is thus described: "The whole dress was of poppy red cashmere. The skirt was short and plain, but very full, and worn over a stiff muslin petticoat. The gathers were all around the waist. The bodice was round, with a very broad belt, cut in a low square, back and front, with light, short sleeves to the elbow. Plain muslin turned up the sleeves, and a soft muslin fichu partly covered the neck, fastened in front with large clusters of poppies and corn. A broad scarf of white muslin was folded round the hips and fastened at the back in enormous bow. Poppies hung all around the edge and were upon the left side of the scarf. A sickle made of silver paper, with a wooden handle, caught up the scarf, also holding a bunch of grain. A large hat, with grain and poppies, hung down the back of the wearer, who wore a wreath of the same. In her hand she carried a large fan, made entirely of grain and poppies.

The costume of a Swedish girl makes a pretty fancy dress. The skirt is in stripes of blue and white, and may be made in satin, sateen, or a more simple material, according to circumstances A second skirt of light blue falls over the first, trimmed with three rows of black velvet ribbon or braid. The bodice is of black velvet or other black material, does not fit tightly at the waist, the fronts falling back to show their blue lining. The sleeve is straight and wide, trimmed with a muslin flounce at the elbow. Down the front of the bodice is a narrow gold ribbon and coins. The cap is black, very stiff and rather high. From under it at the back comes a wide coil of white muslin trimmed with embroidery.

Another toilet which is pretty and coquettish is the Swiss milk woman. The skirt is of brown material with three rows of ribbon sewed around the edge, the two outside are blue, the center one red. It should be pleated throughout, and may be made of any length, to suit the wearer. It is sometimes made to reach the ankles, and again only a few inches below the knee. A pretty little apron is made of some bright colored material, with small pockets.

The chemisette is of white muslin pleated in at the neck and tucked into a brown girdle which is trimmed with narrow ribbons, similar in color to the skirt trimming. The girdle is laced with a crimson lacing. The head dress is made of blue over a very stiff muslin, and fastened by a large bow of blue ribbon.

AMERICAN GINGHAMS.

The improvement in American ginghams last year was considered wonderful, but the styles for this season now offered, are superior to anything yet manufactured in America. A great many ladies prefer to buy a gingham at 12½ cents than a print at half that price. The styles are very numerous and attractive, and being so, they have not the means of reducing the price in foreign ginghams. The latter are now offered in beautiful styles at 25 to 40 cents.

FOULARDS.

Indications for the coming season are that the all silk satin foulards will be of the most popular dress goods. There is already quite a demand for them. They are found in all the different colors of ground work and the usual variety of small figures and floral effects, in contrasting colors. They are 23 inches wide and are sold for $1.25 per yard.

A new material is the gold intersected fabric. It is quite inexpensive. The intersecting threads of gold relieve the darkness of the brown, black, sage green, red, or mixtures of these colors in which the material is made. The cloth can be made with panels of velvet, or other plain material, trimmed with applique leaves.

It is already foretold that gay tints will be the rule, and that the present make of evening dresses for January and February, will be that selected for Spring attire.

Charming dresses are made of inexpensive materials, such as manls vesting, goats' hair, and bright cashmeres in which are open work borders, that are run through by ribbons. Crimson, blue and olive green and vertrusse are the shades for these pretty costumes.

The style of a dress which may be made of velvet or any other material thus described: The front and sides of the skirt are covered with three rows of puffing, drawn together through the center, producing the effect of stirring, with a ribbon drawn through and tied in front in long loops. The back consists of a breadth of goods gathered through the middle. The plaid waist shows two ends of a vest, and is divided on the lower part of the back in small tongues. The sleeve is drawn in at the shoulder and wrist by close shirrings. The only trimming on the waist consists of a large black Spanish lace collar.

WHITE CASHMERES AND VIGONES.

White cashmeres and white vigones are used very much for evening dresses this Winter. The soft, creamy materials can be draped gracefully and also gathered or plaited very easily, and as they are becoming to both blonde and brunet, are consequently much in favor. They are often made in the Grecian style, and no other trimmings except heavy, white cord and tassels. The "Catharine de Medes" polonaise, made from these materials, is much worn. It is trimmed with lace, the neck cut square and trimmed with satin or moire and lace, elbow sleeves with same trimming. It is fastened together in front with bows and ends of white satin or moire ribbon.

A new and graceful Jersey has appeared. It cannot, however, be worn but by those who have fine figures, as it fits so closely it has the appearance of being molded to the form. The bodice is laced or buttoned down the back; no seams are visible on the sleeves. A pretty model is in the new blue, called by the French "frozen blue." The skirt has a simple box plaiting on the edge, but just below the hips is a drapery which is arranged in panniers at the side, ending in a broad sash and ends at the back.

A princess dress or polonaise a little out of style can be made to look like new by adding a tablier or apron front with collar and cuffs of Oriental surah or Turkish cashmere in subdued colors.

Great care should be taken in using the panel trimmings, recently revived for the skirts of dresses, as they are very unbecoming if made too wide The width should be governed by the length of the skirt or height of the person. A skirt measuring 45 inches which would be worn by a lady about five feet in hight should never have a panel more than five inches in width at its widest point.

Gray horse-hair dress improvers are used for day dresses It is plaited on to a foundation of its own material, and is much narrower at the the top. There are usually three flounces about eight inches deep, and the whole is about a yard in length. Five yards are required as the horse-hair is narrow Very coarse muslin, called Caledonian, is plaited and sewn in the back of evening dresses. Some of the white horse-hair improvers have the two bottom box-plaited flounces trimmed with a binding of black velvet. RHODY.

REVISED TESTAMENT.

Only a few copies left. We mail post-paid on receipt of $1. The best one-dollar edition published.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

STURGIS

And Col. Lowe, His Defender.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

In searching the files of the BLADE recently for testimony of survivors of the Guntown calamity against the drunken coward who was the author of it, I came upon the several communications of Lieut. Col. H. M. Lowe, 55th U. S. C. I., who, for some inscrutable reason, felt called upon to defend Sturgis—one of the most notorious cowards and drunkards of the many who disgraced the cause they pretended to serve. Such a course as Col. Lowe has seen fit to adopt would be unsafe in the case of any other officer whose command participated in that unfortunate affair if the men had or were likely to have access to the medium employed for the vindication of the cowardly scoundrel who wrought destruction to an army of 12,000 men, soldiers who had helped during 1862, '63 and '64 to achieve brilliant Union victories in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, under the lead of courageous, competent and loyal commanders. The most of his statements I know to be unsupported by facts; an interrogation of any or every other participant than Col. Lowe or Gen. Sturgis would, I feel confident, bear me out in making this assertion. My purpose, however, in writing about Col Lowe's communications at this time, is to call attention to several points which are of interest to every survivor of that ill-fated expedition which was sacrificed to serve the unholy ends of the pet of a regular army clique.

Col. Lowe starts out by demanding of the able and truthful author of "Andersonville" a retraction of the charge of incompetency and drunkenness made against Sturgis in the work above named, and after substantially charging Gen. Grierson with being the author of our terrible misfortune, proceeds to say that Sturgis was a brave man, who, but for his (Grierson's) obstinacy, could have won for us "victory and honor instead of defeat and shame." He says that Sturgis was not drunk on the day of the Guntown fight; that he saw much of him that day, but never met him before or since. Yet he "happens to know that Sturgis has more than once requested the charges against him be investigated by a Court of Inquiry, which in every instance was denied." I want to ask the comrades who participated with me in the wretched Guntown affair, whether to their knowledge any one except Col. Lowe, has such information. It is strange that the Colonel "happens to know" nothing about Sturgis, except that he was not a drunkard, was not incompetent, was not responsible for the disaster to our arms and could not get an opportunity to disprove by Court of Inquiry the charges made against him. He appears not to know that Sturgis proved himself incompetent twice before he was given command on the Guntown expedition; that he was beastly drunk for many days before he started out with his forces from Memphis; that he was drunk the day he left and many times afterwards; that he would not permit Gen. Grierson to give Forrest a dressing, but ordered him to withdraw the cavalry and make way for the infantry which was rushed to the front at a double-quick pace from its position in the column of march—a distance varying from three to seven. More, that the infantry burdened with knapsacks, arms and accoutrements, and terribly exhausted by a run of several miles over a very sandy road, under a scorching Summer sun, was given no time to rest and reform, but was hurried by regiments with half-filled ranks (the best were strewn along the road overcome with heat and fatigue) against Forrest's well rested and advantageously stationed lines. He does not know that Sturgis threw his ammunition train of 40 wagons across a creek, spanned by a narrow and unsafe bridge, to a point so near the Rebel lines that the mules were shot down in the traces before the wagons could be passed in position, thus making the capture of our ammunition absolutely certain in case of the slightest reverse to our forces, and then actually bringing about this result by withdrawing the cavalry from the line, compelling them to look on while exhausted fragments of the infantry commands were annihilated in detail. He does not know that Gen. Sturgis had his large supply trains of over 200 wagons parked in the marshy fields between the creek and the hill, and to the north of it, thereby dooming it to capture in the event of the least accident to his lines, as the train could not have been extricated from its position, under the most favorable circumstancef, with no Rebels near, in less than half a day. He does not know that after our lines were broken and in flight, Sturgis took Warner's brigade of cavalry as a personal escort and fled to Memphis, by a different route from the one he directed the fragments of his command to take from Ripley, instead of permitting that cavalry to aid in keeping the pursuing mounted Rebels from riding down the poor, foot sore, weary and half famished infantry. He does not know that (whether Gen. Sturgis requested it or not) Gen. C. C. Washburne ordered a Court of Inquiry to ascertain the cause of the misfortune which befel that expedition, and that it found Sturgis guilty of drunkenness and incompetence, if not cowardice and treachery. The report of this Court of Inquiry was suppressed somewhere between Gen. Washburne's headquarters and the War Office at Washington, and I think it safe to conclude that it was no enemy to Sturgis who suppressed it. To sum it up in short it seems as though Col. Lowe did not "happen to know" any of the facts, but such things only which one at all conversant with the matter would instantly brand as calumniously untrue.

Hoping Col. Lowe's age and feebleness have not increased so much as to make it impossible for him to explain the discrepancies between his statements and the historical facts as above set forth, and how he "happens to know" so much, and yet so little, about the affair, I remian very respectfully yours,

G. A. GESSNER,
130 O. V. V. I.

Fremont, Feb 13.

A New King on Wall Street.

New York Correspondence Detroit News.

One of the shrewdest advertising dodges of the day is worthy of a passing mention. It is in the shape of a tailor's fashion plate, illustrating the different styles of morning costume for gentlemen, and hence will have a large circulation and be exhibited in the window of every tailoring establishment in the country. It is entitled "The Kings of Wall Street." Gould, Vanderbilt, Field, Sage, Mills and others are represented sitting in a palatial room of the Vanderbilt mansion, and the names of the magnates are printed underneath each portrait. In the foreground appears the figure of a Boston broker, so recently transported to this locality as to make it apparent that his forming one of such a distinguished group must have been at his own suggestion. He is certainly not a "king of Wall Street," and we find upon inquiry that he has only recently been somewhat prominent as a promoter of some very dubious enterprises, such as the San Pedro Mining Company, the Delphos Railroad, and the Mutual Union Telegraph Company. In the picture he is speaking earnestly, and the others appear to be listening carefully and respectfully to what he says. This man, to whom all the rest are listening, looks like the influential member of the party. The joke is that all the inferences favor the idea that he got up this picture himself as an advertisement, and it is needless to say that he will do nothing to hinder its circulation. It is being scattered broadcast in quarters where it will do the most good. In real life he is doubtful if he could command the ear of any one of his companions in the picture for five minutes.

Star Route Case in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Feb. 14.—The star route case opened to day, with Fred E Clesry, postmaster of Sidney, on the stand. He refused to testify lest he might criminate himself. The prosecution spent the greater part of the forenoon arguing to compel Cleary to testify. The Court overruld the attempt as Cleary was one of the conspirators indicted. The testimony of persons who traveled the Sidney and Deadwood route at the time covered by the indictments, and also of the Deadwood postmaster were taken. It is thought the case will go to the Jury Saturday.

The Oil Fire.

BRADFORD, Feb 13.—Feelings of danger from the three burning tanks at Olean were relieved at 1 o'clock to-day. The total amount of oil destroyed was $105 000. The loss on oil will be borne by a general average assessment on all persons having oil stored with the United Pipe Lines.

Guy Powell, colored Readjuster, has astonished the F. F. V.'s by introducing a bill in the Virginia Legislature making the offspring of white men and mulatto mistresses legal heirs.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

The pensions arrears resolution was again taken up, and Maxey resumed remarks in support of the amendment declaring in favor of an enlargement of the Mexitan war pension list.

Sen. Beck said the principal had been announced that arrears of pensions should be given to pensioners of all our wars, irrespective of their circumstances, and that if this was carried out it would bankrupt the country. He would vote for properly guarded legislation to pension the needy and deserving of our veterans, but not those of them who did not need this aid. The resolution was laid aside, and Sen. Frye made a speech on the tariff. He announced himself a protectionist from principle, and started with the declaration that owing to the familiar aspect of the subject and well-settled convictions of his hearers upon it he could not hope to enlighten the Senate either as to the benefits of protection or the danger of free trade and it twin sister, "tariff for revenue only."

When Frye concluded his speech there was an executive session, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar. The first bill on the calendar, authorizing the President to appoint D. T. Kirby to be captain in the army, gave rise to a long discussion. Colonel and Brevet-General Kirby was cashiered for drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer. Opponents of the bill contended with that record staring Congress in the face, it could not afford to grant the relief asked for. Advocates of the measure declared the findings of the court martial were unjust and to a certain extent illegal, and that even though Col. Kirby had been guilty of indiscretions, his gallantry in the field ought more than counterbalance them. Finally a vote was taken on laying the bill aside for favorable consideration. Agreed to.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. Bragg at once moved to adjourn, but yielded to Mr. Hiscock to report the immediate deficiency appropriation bill, and to Mr. Blackburn, to report the Military Academy appropriation bill.

Mr. Bragg's motion to adjourn was rejected, and the bill for the relief of Kirby was ordered engrossed and read the third time.

Mr. Bragg called for the reading of the engrossed bill, hoping thereby to delay action upon it, but advocates of the measure had had the bill engrossed before hand, and it was read.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 97; nays, 63.

Mr. Houk offered a resolution instructing the Appropriation Committee to inquire whether any disparity exists between the salaries of Senate and House employes, and authorizing the Committee in such event to report some measure to equalize the same. Referred.

Mr. Cravens introduced a bill authorizing the Mississippi, Albuquerque & Interocean Railroad Company to construct a road through Choctaw and Chickasaw reservations. Referred.

Adjournment until Monday.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

Sen. Vest reported favorably the bill for a public building at Jefferson City, Missouri.

Sen. Harris introduced a bill for a public building at Chattanooga.

The following bills passed:

To provide for the sale of the lands of the Miami Indians in Kansas.

To amend the articles of war imposing a limitation of two years from date of enlistment against prosecution for desertion.

Sen Harrison introduced a bill proposing a constitutional amendment limiting the number of members of the House to 325.

To provide for the disposition of Fort Larned at the military reservation in Kansas, restoring the lands to settlement and cultivation and requiring an appraisement so as to secure to the Government their increased value.

To promote the efficiency of the Navy, making drunkenness or incapacity arising from misconduct and not contracted in the line of duty, a sufficient reason to prevent an officer of the Navy being placed on the retired list and allowing him upon discharge by the President one year's pay.

The bill on the calendar for the relief of Samson Goliatt, involving the right of Congress to remit the sentence of a court martial, was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs, on motion of Sen. Logan, who said he was present to-day notwithstanding the condition of his health did not warrant his attendance for the purpose of making this request. He doubted if the Committee would assent to a favorable report upon the bill after a full understanding of its principle.

Sen. Bawes, by special assignment, then addressed the Senate in favor of Civil Service Reform. The subject was disposed of by reference of the bill to the Committee on Civil Service.

Sen. Plumb, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably a bill to provide for the payment of what is known as the five per cent. claim of public lands by States in regard to land entered within their limits by military scrip and land warrants.

An additional bill was introduced by Sen. Plumb to regulate promotions in the Army and increase its efficiency.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

A resolution was adopted calling for information relative to alleged encroachments upon Chicago harbor.

The contestant in the case of Cook vs. Cutts, Iowa, was granted further time to take testimony.

A resolution was adopted calling for information concerning the perils of American missionaries in Persia, etc.

The supplemental census bill, making available the appropriation for the pay of census employes passed.

Bills were introduced and referred:

By Payson, (Ills.) prohibiting a polygamist or bigamist from voting or holding office in the Territories.

By Carlisle, (Ky.) to amend the laws relating to internal revenue and fixing the tax on each proof gallon distilled

By Lord, (Mich.) declaring and defining the jurisfiction of the United States over certain ship canals and other navigable waters, and to regulate the use of certain public works, and for their care and preservation.

By West, (N. Y.) relative to revolutionary battle-fields. It provides when any monument association may propose to erect a monument to commemorate a revolutionary battle-field it shall be entitled to a dollar from the Treasury for every dollar which it may raise for that purpose.

By Mr. Young (O.)—To create a department of manufactures, mechanics and mines.

By Mr. Warner (Penn.)—To repeal the law chartering National banks, and to abolish National banks.

The Senate amendment to the House bill for the relief of colored immigrants was concurred in.

Mr. Anderson, (Kan.) from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill enlarging the powers of the Department of Agriculture; House calendar.

Mr. Hatch, (Mo.), from the same committee, reported a bill to prevent the spread of infectious or contagious disease among animals.

The apportionment bill was again considered, and the ouse ad journed.

A Batch of Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: John C. New, of Indiana, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Edwin H. Nevin, jr., Surveyor of Customs of Philadelphia; Benjamin Flagler, Collector of Customs for the District of Niagara, N. Y.; James R. Jolley, Collector of Customs for the District of Teche, La.; Augustus S. Supnour, United States District Judge for the Eastern District of North Carolina; Wm. F. Poston, United States Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee; Andrew McClain, District Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee; Moses M. Drew, United States Marshal for California; Hiram M. Van Arman, of California, Secretary of the Territory of Arizona.

The Pennsylvania Company and Pres. Garfield.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Allison, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, has a letter from the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in which, responding to an inquiry on the subject, he says: "Our Company had at no time nor have they now any intention to make claim for compensation for courtesies extended the late President and family or to the Government. We felt it to be not only a duty but a pleasure to do what we could to increase the comfort and aid in restoring the health of Pres. Garfield."

A STORMY CAREER.

Sketch of Soteldo, the Victim of the Washington Tragedy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Antonio Maria Soteldo, though only 33 years of age, had a stormy experience of the world His father held a ministerial position in Venezuela, but was exiled on account of a political upheaval. He came to this country, bringing with him his family, and he sent Antonio to St. John's College, Fordham, who after graduating began to practice law. He also wrote for the Sun, and was for a time Albany correspondent of that journal. Allying himself rather closely with Tweed and his gang his connection with the Sun ceased, and he started a journal here called the Free Lance, which was remarkable for its bitter attacks upon private persons and public officials and the brevity of its existence. In 1872 he was made a special Treasury agent at Kew West, Fla., and in 1876 was made managing editor of the Washington National Republican, then owned by Mr. W. J. Murtagh. That position he held until the paper changed hands in 1877 He then represented various Western papers at the national capital and also speculated considerably. He was appointed clerk to the Senate Committee on Railroads at the beginning of the present session of Congress, when the Senate Committees were organized. In person he was tall, finely formed and dark—a veritable Spaniard. His address was polished and easy. He was noted equally for his generosity, which often amounted to rashness, and his vindictive temperament, which generally brewed trouble wherever he was situated Several years ago he married the daughter of Mr. W. H. Clement, a rich railroad operator of Cincinnati, who was once President of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. His wife and two little daughters reside at Washington.

OPERA FESTIVAL.

An Audience of Five Thousand at the Cincinnati College of Music—A Rich Musical Treat.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—The opening night of the week of entertainments arranged by the Cincinnati College of Music, and called an Opera Festival, found an audience of 5,000 people in Music Hall. That building has been specially prepared by building on the stage a proscenium, arch and boxes, and providing curtain and necessary scenery. All this is so constructed as to be easily removed, leaving the hall in its original condition. A vast improvement has been effected by gradually raising the floor of the main portion of the hall, giving to the rear seats a much better view of the stage

The opera to-night was "Les Hugenots," by Col. Mapleson's company. It was put upon the stage with the utmost care and with advantages in scenery and chorus not often enjoyed, and its performance was received with every demonstration of delight. Madame Rosaina, who took the soprano role, was especially appreciated, and in the famous duel with Campanini, was called out three times. Sig. Nivari, who took the part of Marcel, was also recalled with warm enthusiasm.

The chorus was strengthened by a specially trained band of singers residing in Cincinnati; they were not used in all the choruses, but when they did appear their magnificent voices and excellent method produced a thrilling effect.

Late to night it was announced that Patti would not be able to sing to morrow night,

The Household.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

Home Talks.

For some little time there has been a little running discussion kept up in the HOUSEHOLD concerning the respective rights and duties of the husband and wife, and the claim the latter had to a share in the earnings of the former. Our position in this matter was clearly defined some time ago. Every wife and mother who looks after her house and children, attending to the manifold duties which each day in the year brings to her with absolutely no respite, unless a tender husband takes or sends her away for a season of rest, should have an equal share of his earnings with himself. A little money should not be doled out to her as if she were a pensioner upon his bounty, but she should be made to feel, what is true, that she has fairly earned a right to an equality in this matter.

Col. T. W. HIGGINSON, the well known writer, has recently published a work about women, in which he has treated of this subject. He has discussed it without prejudice, impartially and so sensibly that we quote him somewhat at length:

In an ordinary co-partnership there is very often a complete division of labor among the partners. If they manufacture locomotive engines, one partner, perhaps, superintends the works, another attends to mechanical inventions and improvements, another travels for orders, another conducts the correspondence, another receives and pays out the money. The latter is not necessarily the head of the firm. Perhaps his place could be more easily filled than some of the other posts. Nevertheless more money passes through his hands than through those of all the others put together. Now should he at the year's end call together the inventor and the superintendent and the traveler and the correspondent and say to them: "I have earned all the money this year, but I will generously give you some of it," he would be considered simply impertinent and would hardly have a chance to repeat the offense the year after.

Yet precisely what would be called folly in this business partnership is constantly done by men in the copartnership of marriage, and is there called "common sense," and "social science," and "household principles." For instance, a farmer works himself half to death in the hay field, and his wife meanwhile is working herself wholly to death in the dairy. The neighbors come in to sympathize after her decease, and during the few months' interval before his second marriage, they say, approvingly, "He was always a generous man to his first. He was always a good provider!" But where was the room for generosity any more than the member of any other firm is to be called generous, when he keeps the books, receipts the bills and divides the money? In case of the farming business, the share of the wife is so direct and unmistakable that it can hardly be evaded. If anything is earned by the farm, she does her distinct and important share of the earning. But it is not necessary that she should do even that to make, by all the rules of justice, an equal partner, entitled to her full share of the financial proceeds.

Let us suppose an ordinary case. Two young people are married and begin life together. Let us suppose them equally poor, equally capable, equally conscientious and equally healthy. They have children. Those children must be supported by the earning of money abroad, by attendance and care at home. If it requires patience and labor to do the outside work, no less is required of inside. The duties of the household are as hard as the duties of the shop or office. If the wife took her husband's work for a day she would probably be glad to return to her own. So would the husband if he undertook hers. Their duties are ordinarily as distinct and as equal as those of two partners in any other copartnership. It so happens that the outdoor partner has the handling of the money; but does that give him the right to claim it as his exclusive earnings? No more than in any other business operation.

He earned the money for the children and the household. She disbursed it for the children and the household. The very laws of nature, by giving her the children to bear and rear, absolve her from the duty of their support, so long as he is alive who was left free by nature for that purpose. Her task on the average is as hard as his, may be equally hard that it is distinguished from all others by the name "labor." If it does not earn money it is because it is not to be measured in money while it exists—nor replaced by money if lost. If a business man loses his partner he can obtain another; and a man, no doubt may take a second wife, but he cannot procure for his children a second mother. Indeed, it is a palpable insult to the whole relation of husband and wife when one compares it even in a financial light, to that of business partners.

There was a tradition in a Town where I once lived that a certain Quaker who had married a rich wife was once heard to repel her, who had asked him for money in a public place, with the response: "Rachel, where is that ninepence I gave thee yesterday?"

One of the very best wives and mothers I have ever known, whose husband was of a most generous disposition and denied her nothing, once said to me that whenever her daughters should be married she should stipulate in their behalf with their husbands for a regular sum of money to be paid at certain intervals for their expenditures. "I suppose no man," she said, "can possibly understand how a sensitive woman shrinks from *asking* for money. If I can prevent it, my daughters shall never have to ask for it. If they do their duty as wives and mothers they have a right to their share of the joint income within reasonable limits; for certainly no money could buy the services they render."

I KNOW a woman in an Atlantic City who is at the head of a household, including six children and nine servants. The whole domestic management is placed wholly in her hands. She engages or dismisses every person employed, incurs every expense, makes every purchase and keeps all the accounts, her husband only ordering all the fuel, directing the affairs of the stable and drawing checks for the bills. Every hour of her morning is systematically employed in these things. Among other things she has to provide for nine meals a day; in dinning room, kitchen and nursery three each. Then she has to plan her social duties and to drive out, exquisitely dressed, to make her calls. Then there are, constantly, dinner parties and evening entertainments; she reads a little and takes lessons in one or two languages. Meanwhile her husband has for daily occupation his books, his clubs, and the above light-mentioned and easy share in the cares of the household. Many men in his position do not even keep an account of personal expenditures.

A few improvements, such as "family hotels," are doing something to relieve this class to whom luxury means labor. The great undercurrent which is sweeping us all toward some form of associated life, is as obvious in this new improvement in housekeeping as in co-operative stores or trades' unions; but it will, nevertheless, be long before the "women of society" in America can be anything but a hard-working class. There is growing up a class of men of leisure in America, but there are no women of leisure in the same circle. They hold their position on condition of "an establishment," and an establishment makes them working women.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Fancy Work.

TABLE SCARF

Get plain black satin of the length required. Line it with gold colored sateine; or, if a darker color is desired, an olive. Upon the ends put broad bands of golden olive plush upon which is sewn gold spangles, or small gilt curtain rings arranged in patterns and caught down by heavy red and olive silks. Finish with a heavy fringe of olive, gold and green, or of tassels of the same color. The effect of the latter is somewhat heightened by cutting the plush in points.

SUSPENDER STITCH.

If I will try and be very short, will you please permit me to speak to the members of THE HOUSEHOLD? Through the kindness of friends I have an occasional reading of the BLADE; would like to thank the friends for the entertainment and instruction that I have received, and, if possible, add my "mite" by answering some of the inquiries of THE HOUSEHOLD. To knit suspender stitch, take two knitting needles, and after knitting once across plain, commence the needle by knitting one stitch plain, thread over, slip one stitch, knit the next stitch, and repeat to the end of the needle, where there should be two stitches to knit plain; then commence the needle as before by knitting one plain, thread over, slipping the stitch that was knit the previous time across, and knit the stitch with the thread over it as one stitch, it being the stitch that was slipped the previous time across. Many thanks to "Orchis" for the beautiful pattern of shell and twisted stitch, and if, for a change, any would like to knit something like the twisted stitch with less work, instead of slipping two stitches off on a darning needle, knit the whole four stitches plain, putting thread over twice to knit each. The next time around when you come to the four stitches, slip the two left-hand stitches over the right, or the two right hand stitches over the left two (either), as though you were going to slip and bind, but holding them crossed until knit.

I think that if "Caroline," who wished for information concerning a good kind of washing machine will address a letter to Mrs. A. O'Dell, Lagrange, Lorain Co., O., she will be able to learn something satisfactory.

"PRINKS."

Against Ingersoll.

In reading the several articles that appeared on the fifth page of the BLADE a few weeks ago, my eyes rested on one from "Laura C.," in which she eulogized the writings of Robert Ingersoll, saying she could see nothing in them that were not commendable.

In the last BLADE, Jan. 19th, writer "B" endeavored to reprove "Laura C." for what she had written on the subject, but in rather a strange way. He says: "I like to read his writings, but my face would feel hot and my fingers tingle while reading some of his hot language, etc. It will do the strong Christian good to read Ingersoll, then reflect on his word, then read the Bible, reflect on the Savior's last prayer, the abuse and death of the Apostles, the stoning of Stephen to death while on his knees. * * * It will impair a weak mind to read Ingersoll and not the opposite side." What does "B." mean in this last statement of his?

Now, let us notice the first article, and then we will attend to brother "B." "Laura C." says she cannot see anything in R. G. Ingersoll's writings that is not commendable. Now, I do really think you have not been a very close observer of his writings or else you hold in light esteem the word of God. Let me give you a few statements of his for you to reflect upon. I call your attention to those found in a lecture of his published in the Cincinnati *Commercial* some time since. His highest ambition and greatest efforts appear to be to destroy the faith of man in the truth of the Bible and the fact that God is its great and divine author. In this lecture he says: "The Old Testament upholds murder, polygamy, assassination, and there is no crime that it does not uphold," —INGERSOLL BIBLE—"Thou *shalt not kill*; Thou shalt not commit adultery; Thou shalt not bear false witness," etc. Exo. 20, 13-17.

Was it the Bible and those who cherished its truths that has "built every inquisition" and filled them with the bleaching bones of martyred ones, or was it those whose greatest desire was to dim the Bible's sacred pages, placing it beyond the reach of man?

"I am opposed to it, and am going to do what I can against it." To me this has the ring of infidelity. Why spend a life time in battling against the Bible, when $50 will carry you to where the Scriptures are not known or its God worshiped? It would carry you beyond where the chiming bells are ever heard calling the people of God to the house of prayer; beyond where songs of praise, as they ascend to the God of Sabbath will echo in thine ear. Infidelity would rob from you and me that hope that has ennobled the lives of thousands of Christians through 60 generations giving to us nothing better in return and bearing for us naught but the white ashes of hope to drift away over the bleak hills of despair.

Brother "B" you say you like to read Ingersoll's writings" and appear to be well pleased with the sentiments they contain but do not exactly like his style of writing. What do you think of his words above quoted: Are they "meat in due season?" You say "it will do the strong Christian mind good to read Ingersoll and then reflect on his words, then read the Bible and reflect on the Savior's last prayer, &c." We really can see no particular benefit in such a course. A truth is no more a truth after having entertained an error for a time. Perhaps our "Christian mind" is not strong enough to grasp your statement. You say, also, that it will impair a weak mind to read Ingersoll and not the opposite side and the Bible. If it will impair a weak mind to read Ingersoll how can it do a strong minded Christian good to thus read? For an average-minded Christian, which would be the most advantageous to read, Ingersoll or the Bible? Why upbraid "Laura C." for expressing the pleasure she has received in reading his writings, when you find no fault with anything but his style? It is his sentiments that we discard, and we believe it will do no Christian-minded man any good to read or reflect upon them. L. S. B.

Literature.

What would the world be without this friend of man? How would we know what is passing in every part of this little world of ours? Little, when compared with the other worlds which astronomy tells us about. Think of the many millions, ay, billions, of books and papers which are spread out before us for our perusal, which, if read, will benefit the wisest of the human family. Although we may not remember the exact words in which they are written, they will spring up as good seed in our minds, and bring forth an abundant harvest of good thoughts and deeds. So, therefore, we find it best to read that which will benefit us the most. Among such reading we find forems, history, as the great mediator between the past and the present. Next comes biography, which, says Carlyle, the great eccentrician, "is the most universally pleasant, universally profitable of all reading." Also that there is properly no history, only biography. And last, but not least, poetry, which speaks with divine pathos to the reader. History tells us how Adam was placed in the Garden of Eden, but, as is ever the case, was decoyed by that ever inquisitive woman to do wrong and plunge the human family into trouble forever. Oh! I must be dreaming. I quite forgot that this was not the place for argument against the fairer sex. So, reader, please excuse me this time. How Demosthenes attempted to arouse the Athenians against the tyrant Philip of Macedon. How Romulus founded the "Eternal City," and the Cæsars built thereon the most magnificent dynasty the world had ever known, but was doomed to pass away, as everything the earth possesses, and to be numbered among the ruins of time. How the Romans conquered Britain and taught them the arts of civilization, so that they might become the mightiest nation in existence, and teach this new world the arts which we owe to them. How America was discovered, peopled and has become, like her mother country, one of the most highly civilized nations on the face of the earth. In short, we sit as in a theatre of the past—the stage is time, the play is the world, the actors and the actresses are the kings, queens, statesmen and philosophers who have written their names on the pages of history, which shall endure longer than marble. What power could blot out this one thing from the face of the earth?

MEN might as well undertake the task of Archimedes, which was to move the world with a lever, as to undertake this one thing. I ask what the world would be without literature? Where would be our great inventions were it not for literature? It was only when the press, with its moveable type, was invented that it became possible for the poor boy to become, by his own exertions, the head of a nation, as he has done in several cases in our own short history.

Hoping that I have not wearied you, as this is my first time, I will cut my argument short. As I have become very much interested in THE HOUSEHOLD, I would be pleased to come again. I agree with "Farmer Boy" in your last issue, and were I in the school girl's place I would select something next time outside of our common school text-books.

PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL BOY.
Westfield, Tioga Co., Pa.

Should Women Vote?

"W. S. Frazier" declares that "the great majority of them know the evils, the vices, the contaminating influence" of politics. Why, my dear sir, that is the very reason that we object to the dear creatures being connected with politics—the contaminating influence. We regard her as a tender plant but one degree less than the angels, and whom to protect, man is always ready to present his manly breast to shield her from danger. Should we allow this gentle creature to even glance at the vicious practices of politics? We should lose respect for her, should, instead of feeling a duty to assist her, be disposed to say: "Go it, old girl; we would gladly have sheltered you beneath our wings, but ye would not." To see our wife, mother or sister assisting at a ward meeting, where a man is guilty of acts in the interest of politics, that afterward cause him to blush, would tend to produce an exalted opinion of the angelic qualities of women, and our sweetheart, when we gazed on that divine countenance and observed the blushing cheeks, the banner of womanly modesty, and then to think that our divine Divinity, whom we considered on an equal with the most exalted of the angelic band, could stoop so low as to place herself on a level with man, and wallow in the filth of politics, we should "never smile again," should spend our days sighing for some lonely desert, where politics are known no more, and where angels never come. And besides, all other things considered, her natural curiosity would prevent her being a success in politics. Divine history informs us that when the Great Creator placed Adam as prime minister on earth, all things went well; but when the duties of the office became arduous and Eve was appointed assistant, then trouble commenced. Her first act was to engage in a disgraceful flirtation with the King of the Cannibal Islands, with him to plan the Star Route frauds, and when she was detected and notified that her resignation would be accepted, her affection for her sworn protector led her to declare that he also was implicated. And Adam, bound by all the laws of chivalry to shield her, was compelled to acknowledge it. No, sir; there are too many reasons why woman should not enter politics, were it an established fact. How long would the freedom of the ballot box be recognized? When one of the "curled darlings of fashion" should present himself with a carriage, (hired out of the campaign fund) at the domicile of one of there political angels and she should meet him at the door with a sweet smile, (one of those three for a quarter kind used for electioneering) and say "won't you please-se vote the Democratic ticket just for me?" would he not comply, do you suppose? He would, and would waste some more of the campaign fund on "ice cream for two." And the benedict would draw on his ulster and his gloves and say "come on my dear, hurry on with you bonnet; we are going to the election, and we are going to vote for Jim Blaine. You understand that, old woman, or you will stay at home." No sir, we repeat it, it cannot be, must not be, the shrieks of strong-minded women or soft headed men to the contrary. HUMBUG.

Camden, O.

A Way Not The Way.

As teachers are allowed to express their opinions in THE HOUSEHOLD I will offer a few thoughts upon the "School" question. "Kansas Teacher" and "Wisconsin Teacher" should not let their angry passions rise nor call each other hard names because they do not see things in the same light.

Each teacher should have charity for the opinions and methods of others and not consider them wrong because there is not good in them for all. There is no way that all teachers can employ with the same success.

The method that some can use with success may prove a failure to others. "The spider gets poison from the flower that yields honey to the bee." You have a way of doing things and I have a way, but probably neither of us has the way. It would be simply folly for you to condemn my way or me yours. We are not obliged to adopt, others methods unless we can use them to advantage. Many of the discussions published by educational journals do more harm than good because some teachers are thereby influenced to give up some of their best methods, simply to be on the popular side, and working against their own convictions, cripple themselves. Teachers who stand with their hands in their pockets waiting for the leading educators to decide which is the right way and which the wrong, before they adopt any, are generally failures. Experience is a good thing and should be recognized. But the experience of one cannot make a teacher of another. Originality is one of the keys to success. The teacher who can make his own plans and methods is the independent man, while the one who depends upon copying, often finds himself in a dilemma.

A good way is to prove all things and hold fast to that by which the best results can be accomplished. Each teacher is to judge the merits of his ways by his own success and not by the success of his neighbor. Again, plans that work well in one school may fail in another.

"Circumstances alter cases" and the true teacher is ever ready for any emergency that may arise. Often our best plans are made upon the impulse of the moment, but to rely entirely upon such planning might be the cause of serious results. Teachers, if you have a good way to work use it to the best advantage possible. Do not discard it until you find a better one, yet never consider it the only way.

If these few thoughts find their way into THE HOUSEHOLD, I will next give My Way. TOMMY HAWK.

Malvern, Iowa

Washing.

Much has been said in the HOUSEHOLD of late in regard to washing and washing machines. Now my opinion is, the best washing machine there is, is a washboard, a wringer and a common boiler. You may exclaim "Oh pshaw!" but try my way once and see. I proceed as follows:

Take salsoda, 1 lb; stone lime, ¼ lb; water, 5 qts; boil a short time stirring occasionally; then let it settle and pour off the clear fluid in a stone jug or some similar vessel that can be closed tight and it is ready for use; soak your white clothes over night in simple water; wring out and soap wristbands, collars and dirty or stained places; have your boiler half filled with water, and when at scalding heat, stir and put in your clothes (first putting in one teacupful of fluid) and boil for half an hour, then rub lightly through one suds, rinsing well in the bluing water as usual, and all is complete. If you wish to wash on Monday, put warm suds to the clothes whilst breakfast is being got ready, then wring out and soap as above. It will do just as well as soaking them over night. For each additional boiler of clothes add half a cupful of the fluid only; of course boiling in the same water through the whole washing. If more water is needed in the boiler for the last clothes, dip it from the sudsing tub. Soak your woolen and calico in the suds from which you had washed the white clothes, whilst hanging them out, dipping in some of the boiling water from the boiler, if necessary; then wash out the woolen and calico as usual, of course washing out the woolen goods first. The woolen brightens instead of fading colors in calico. If you use hard soap you should melt it, and for each pound melted, add three-fourths of one pound of borax, stir well and then cool and cut into cakes. If you use soft soap, heat it, and add one ounce of borax to each gallon. Either kind should not be boiled, but heated enough to dissolve the borax.

I will give a cheap and excellent bluing recipe. It never spots nor specks the clothes: Best Prussian blue, pulverized, ½ oz; oxalic acid, also pulverized, ½ oz; soft water, one qt. Mix. One or two tablespoonfuls of it is sufficient for a tub of water.

I should like to hear from any that may try this method of washing. T.

A First Visit.

For a long time I have been standing on the threshold longing to enter and become one of the helpful HOUSEHOLD.

When "Bach" spoke my hand touched the latch but fell quickly back as I listened to the babel of tongues and reflected that even without my aid he could not escape.

And now may I be allowed to say that I fear a part of his harsh words are but too true, so few of us can converse intelligently either on the topics of the day, the history of the past, or the outlook for the great future. But this does not prove woman to be the "weaker bowl." We read that she was created as a help to man, not inferior, not a clinging, dragging down parasite, but a help *meet* for him who was created in the image of his maker.

If woman is no longer worthy the position which she was intended to fill, then she has deteriorated, and the blame must rest on the sex who, being created in the image of God, have sought out many inventions. It is their invention of keeping women in the background of ignorance and helplessness for centuries. That is, now that she has broken her chains, the cause of all this outcry about the inferiority of women.

A plant that has grown in a dark cellar cannot be expected, when brought into the sunshine, to expand at once into a vigorous, healthy shrub.

Nor would the mind of woman, so long used to inactivity or at the most but groping vainly in the dark, grasp at once the entirety of thought and depth of purpose that comes from proper training.

It is a grand to be a woman, and yet a fearful thing to feel that "her lot is on you." Thousands of women, as they thought of their own fates, have prayed that their children might be boys.

Thousands of girls, who, having with in them the consciousness of a power to do some great work, have prayed and fought almost against fate itself, to obtain a thorough education.

But knowledge to their eyes, her ample page,
Rich with the spoils of time, did never unroll,
And they have fallen despairingly back
into the old grooves with the wail:
Only, O God, O God, to cry for bread
And get a stone.

Thousands of fathers have cruelly denied to their daughters what they would have valued more than their lives, because, forsooth, they "could not afford to pay for any extra schooling for them as it cost so much to educate the boys, besides they knew all that a woman (contemptuously) needed to know about books."

But now, after long years of waiting, the doors of knowledge are slowly opening, and through them woman is looking out on the golden dawning of a new era.

But, as yet, she has hardly had time to improve her new opportunities, and until she has availed herself of all the privileges so long enjoyed by man, oh, "Bach," have patience and pray with us that God may hasten the day "when sense and worth o'er all the earth" may be recognized even though they be embodied in woman.

Will the members of THE HOUSEHOLD say whether they think it right for a person to engage in teaching with no special liking for the work? USA.

Inquiry and Information

As there is so much good information furnished in this department of the BLADE, I will commence by asking if any reader can give me a recipe for making a good fire and water proof cement for mending marble, china and glass-ware. I prefer a liquid cement as it will always be ready for use. I noticed an inquiry a few months ago for a gray hair oil recipe. I will give one I know to be good, and it costs but a trifle. Good alcohol ½ pt., castor oil ½ pt., oil citronella or rose ½ drachm, oil of lavender ½ drachm. Mix and shake well before using.

I will give a recipe for making a good and cheap family cologne: Oils of rosemary and lemon, each ½ drachm, oils of bergamont and lavender, each ½ drachm; oil of cinnamon, 2 drops; oils of clove and rose, each 4 drops; common alcohol 1 pint; mix, and shake often for a week.

I have a recipe for making the best perfumery that was ever manufactured, but as I am bound by agreement, not to make known the process of making it, I could not give it to the BLADE readers. Let us hear from many more on a variety of subjects. G. T.

Garden City, Minn.

A Suggestion.

I am very much interested in the letters on reading published in THE HOUSEHOLD; what to read, and how to make the most of our time and means. Some of us are so placed as not to have any advantages in the way of organizing reading clubs, etc., and have been thinking, why could we not have a part of THE HOUSEHOLD devoted to literature? If the editor would select some suitable author's works and give a brief sketch or outline of the chosen subject, then all that are interested could read whatever could be obtained on the subject, and give us the benefit of their knowledge through THE HOUSEHOLD. Who will second the motion, or propose a better? And right speedily, too, as the Winter is flying. WILD ROSE.

Inquiries.

Will some of the readers of the BLADE please tell me if there is any remedy that will cure wrinkles on the face, caused by sickness and a troubled mind? Also a remedy which is safe and sure for restoring gray hair to its original color? —JENNIE MEEKS, Oswego, Kan.

Will some kind reader of the BLADE give a good recipe for making oyster pie? Also tell us where we can get a good pattern of a white rabbit?—HELEN

Seeing an article on "woman's work" in last BLADE taken from the Art Amateur will ask if you can send me the number containing the article or give the address of publisher.—MRS. E. A. F.

We do not remember the number containing the article mentioned. The publisher's address is Montague Marks, 23 Union Square, New York City.

Have any of THE HOUSEHOLD more flower roots than they want? I would like to get some, as I live in the woods and have not many flowers. If you can send me some, and answer in THE HOUSEHOLD, I will send my address.—D. D. G.

Will some kind reader of THE HOUSEHOLD please tell me the hand flirtations or send me the address of some one that has them?—A SUBSCRIBER GIRL.

"S," Wheeling, W. Va., gives oil of cade as a cure for psoriasis, but our druggists fail to find it. Will he please say where it can be found or what it is? —DISTRESS.

Will Mrs. E. Tucker or Mrs. Josie Darling send me their address?—MRS. HATTIE SCHIMMINGER, Hampton, Va.

Will some one give a recipe for good reliable cement for porcelain glass, etc? —SUBSCRIBER.

Will some of the reapers of the HOUSEHOLD please inform me where I can obtain a book called "St. Elmo?" Also "Cousin Maud" by the same author?—MRS. L. M. BANIE, Clyde, Jasper Co., Iowa.

Can any one tell me how to crochet what is called the clover leaf pattern? I crocheted a collar years ago of the clover leaf pattern, but have forgotten the stitch. If the editor permits this to escape the waste basket I may come again.—MRS. D. G.

Will some of the sisters in THE HOUSEHOLD please tell me how to clean the white center of a broché shawl?—MRS. E. R. CARPENTER.

Will some reader of the BLADE send a cure for third day chills of long standing?—MRS. M. M. WILED, Maxville, Vigo County, Ind.

I have been looking for a long time for some one to tell me how to make my double petunia blossom in Winter. I have a beautiful one, color scarlet and white, which grew from a slip last year. It is 18 inches high and very thick with branches, but it will not blossom. I have taken a great interest in THE HOUSEHOLD department of the BLADE and have received some very valuable hints. I would like the address of "Chatta Bella." I wish to ask her some questions about flowers and seeds.—MARCELLA.

A letter addressed to "Chatta Bella" Linden, Mich., will reach her and no doubt be promptly answered.—ED HOUSEHOLD.

Answers to Inquiries.

I am interested in the Floral Society and would like to say to the ladies I have found anvil dust and small pieces of iron excellent for forcing flowers.—A READER.

I was reading in the BLADE of a lady in Missouri who would like to have any one that would send Sabbath school papers for her Sabbath school. I have an island the paper and have not her address. I would be very much obliged if you would inform me.

Will the lady mentioned please send address?—ED HOUSEHOLD.

Please tell "Maggie A. Reece", we get 5 ozs of logwood for 15 cents, and 2 ozs. of blue vitriol for 10 cents in Corry, Ind. —CONCRIT.

Will you please publish again "Mrs E. Tucker's" recipe for weak eyes, so highly praised by "Mrs. Josie Darling?" I have searched the papers in vain for it, and feel positive that it must have been given in some copy of your paper before my subscription began.—Leavenworth, Ind.

We cannot go over our files to look for the recipe desired but if Mrs. Tucker or any one who has it will forward it, we will republish it.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

A. H. Libengood inquires through your paper for Prof. Fowler's "Science of life." If he will address D. F. E, Box 28, Broadford, Fayette Co., Pa., I can furnish him one.

If A. H. Libengood will address E. M. W., Box 274, Miles, Mich., he can find the book enquired for through the HOUSEHOLD.

I notice in your columns some pro's and con's on the Robbins Washer. All parties may be right. My wife don't want one, my neighbor on the right would not be without one; neither would my neighbor on the left, but one family is that of a storekeeper, the other a clergyman, while I am a miller. I soil my neck and wrist bands while the other men don't, hence the different results here. There are thousands of families whose washings are so easily done that with a Robbins Washer it is girl's play to do them, and with economy to the fabric, but there are hundreds of families where it will be unappreciated, but no machine will ever be invented to remove streaks and spots without too much friction on the balance of the garment, hence we think the ladies had better rest their cause here.

From a masculine point of view it seems as though it would be a great aid in large washings however soiled, and that the Bissell Company would have more money if they were retailed at $2. I would like to get 50 cents apiece to make a million of them.—OLD BOSTON.

I notice in the BLADE of January 19, that a member of THE HOUSEHOLD wishes my address. I do not wish to give it through THE HOUSEHOLD, but if she will give me her address I will send mine by postal card. She may give her address either through THE HOUSEHOLD or the editress. I am willing she should have it.—MRS. M. A. G.

Please say to Rev. W. V. Hamel that Emerson's "Betsy and I Are Out" is published by G. W. Carlton & Co., New York, under the title, "A Thanksgiving Story," embodying the ballad of "Betsy and I Are Out," and other poems.—ESSENGARIA.

Permelia Chadran, Sioux County, Nebraska, is a small creek or stream pouring into White River from the south. It is in the northwest corner of the county. The map of Nebraska will show a number of railroads 70 miles from a mining town in Dakota, Custar City. For office on the creek at Mr. Jinks' stock ranch, called Chadran.

For further information, address—HANK CLIFFORD, Pine Ridge Agency, Dak.

The many inquirers in regard to leaning carpet designing will doubtless gain required information by writing to Mrs. Florence E. Cory, Principal of the Woman's Institute of Technical Design, 351 W. 34th street, New York City. A series of articles concerning carpet designing has just been commenced in the "Art Interchange," published semi-weekly at 140 Nassau street, New York. This paper is upon the BLADE clubbing list.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Recipes.

COUGH SYRUP.

One ounce mullen, 1 of hoarhound, 1 of elecampane, 1 of comfrey. Simmer down to a quart. After letting it settle pour it into another dish carefully; add 1 lb loaf sugar, and boil up once, then after it is cold, bottle. This mixture costs but a trifle but is an excellent remedy.—BELL.

HOW TO MAKE NOODLE SOUP WITHOUT MEAT.

Put a quart of water to boil, take 2 eggs, ½ tablespoonful of butter or lard, little salt, ½ teacup of sweet milk and flour to make a stiff dough. Roll out thin, flour well, and roll up and slice it down with a knife in imitation of the noodles we buy. When the water boils, add a teacupful of rich milk, table spoonful of butter, salt and pepper to taste. Drop the noodles in when boiling hot. Boil five minutes and then it is ready to dish up.

GOOD FLOAT.

Take a quart cup half full of milk, set in a kettle of boiling water; separate the yolks and whites of 7 eggs (in Summer, 6 in Winter,) set the whites in a cool place; beat the yolks with enough sugar to make quite sweet, add a little cold milk to make it smooth, add to the milk in the quart when it gets boiling hot, stir until it comes to a boil, set off to cool. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, pour boiling water over it to cook it. Pour the yellow part in a deep glass dish, flavor with nutmeg, heap the white on top with a spoon, cut dark jelly in fancy shapes and put on top.

CONCRIT.

TO CURE DIPTHERIA.

Take 3 teaspoonfuls of common whisky, 4 tablespoonfuls sweet cream; the white of an egg; 2 teaspoonfuls of sugar (brown will do but white is best). Use a little tincture of iron, say 3 drops 3 times a day. I have a family and have used it a good many times with success. I think it should be published as I am certain it will cure the worst cases of sore throat. Before I learned its virtue I lost two sweet children.—MRS. A. D. THOMPSON.

HOW TO KISS.

The Way it is Done in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee Sun.

Readers of the daily papers have no doubt read of a suit that has been brought by Rosa Von Diamon against Adolph Thiekes, claiming $5,000 damages. The claim for damage is the result of a kiss the defendant is alleged to have inflicted on the plaintiff on Winnebago street, against the peace and dignity of the City of Milwaukee and the State of Wisconsin. It is said in the complaint that "he then and there did seize plaintiff by the shoulders, put his arm around her neck, and did then and there kiss her." The plaintiff adds that by means of said act she was "greatly hurt in her feelings, and suffered and underwent great mental pain."

In order to set Milwaukee right before the world and do all that is possible to prevent a feeling that our people are too particular about a little thing like a kiss, and make more fuss than is necessary, and undergo pain and have their feelings hurt, we will say that this is an isolated case. People who desire to come here from the country to be kissed or to kiss need have no fears of being sued for $5,000 damages. It may be well enough to keep off Winnebago street, but there are other streets were people are kissed frequently, and this is the first lawsuit about it that has come up. There are plenty of ladies who do not have their feelings hurt and endure mental pain because some one kisses them. If every kiss that is exploded in Milwaukee caused feelings to be hurt, there would be the whole lot of feelings lying around loose that ever was. There are people here that instead of suing for damages over a kiss would be willing to pay half the expense.

However, some judgment should be shown by the defendant. He should not "seize the plaintiff by the shoulder and put an arm around her neck." He should take her right hand in his left and press it gently, not squeeze it as though he was a clothes wringer, and mash all the blood out of the fingers, but just press it a little so as to feel the throbbing of the blood. Then he should look down into her eyes to see if they are talking to him. If the eyes seem to be dancing the racket, and begin to sparkle and throw off little sparks such as come from a telegraph machine, and the squozen hand retaliates a little, and seems to be glad it is there, and acts as though it wanted to stay all the fall, then you can take your other hand and gently encircle her waist. Do not "seize her by the shoulders," like the man in the lawsuit did, and cause her feelings to be hurt, but let the arm act as a consort. Then her left hand will steal around by the buckle on the back of the vest, and it is your turn to look down and see where her mouth is all this time. There will be a smile there that is worth $4,000, and you will hate to break it up, but you will have to. She will expect it. Then you have a right to bend over a little, and her eyes will close as though she was going to sleep her head falls on your shirt-bosom, the end of the world comes, and—

Well, as we were saying, it is a discredit to Milwaukee to have such a case go to the courts as people will lose confidence in Milwaukee. But, leaving Winnebago street out entirely, there are streets enough for all practical purposes, and there are people who will resent the imputation that it is necessary to carry $5,000 in one's pocket in order to enjoy any religion in a Town of a 125,000 of the God blessedest inhabitants that ever lived. The papers should not say any thing about that law suit, as it will injure Milwaukee as a great Manufacturing center.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.—All those who are afflicted with colds, coughs, bronchitis, asthma, throat and lung troubles, or in fact any disease incidental to this season of the year, will find immediate and permanent relief by the use of FOWLE'S EXTRACT. It has cured thousands and it will cure you. The promotitude with which it gives relief is remarkable. It can be had from any druggist, with pamphlet giving its history, medical uses, and curative properties, together with all necessary directions.

A NAVAL HEROINE.

A Story of Woman's Devotion.

Washington Capital.

MR. Cramp, the Philadelphia shipbuilder, tells a remarkable story of a woman's devotion, which deserves to be chronicled. About eight years ago Clarke was Chief Engineer of the Navy, and the Navy never had a more efficient and progressive officer in his line. He met with a railroad accident which entirely paralyzed his body below his arms. A man in this condition is not exactly attractive, and is supposably retired from the active pursuits of life. But Clarke was a man of surprising mental vigor. He had intellect left to know his rights. It happens that fate had left him rich in the enjoyment of the income on $200,000, and his able relatives at once began to crowd around him to cast loss on his garments, to use a Biblical phrase. In an almost helpless condition he forestalled them by sending word to a young lady he had admired before his terrible accident, that he would like to see her. She responded to the summons. Clarke simply said that if she would become his wife he would make a will in her favor, and pledged himself not to reconsider his generosity under any conditions. The offer was accepted, and the lady became Mrs. Clarke. From that time to this he has lingered on, his wife, a most devoted companion and helpmeet, his brain clear and active, but his physical faculties a wreck. It was the aim of his ambition before disabled to complete a plan of heavy ordnance for the navy, and through all these long years he has been engaged on that task, with no assistance but a draughtsman, loaned him by Mr. Cramp and the unfailing devotion of his wife, the former of whom worked by oral instructions while the latter attended to his personal and business correspondence. His plans have now been submitted to the Naval Committee of the House and are under consideration. He has long since been placed, of course, on the retired list, but his noble wife is now here doing all in her power to advance her husband's ambition.

Rescued from Death.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the Fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the Hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, I got a bottle, when to my surprise I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past.

"I write this hoping that every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that Consumption can be cured. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

Our Young Folks.

THE DAME-SCHOOL.

With frown and with ferule
She holds her stern rule;
With voice all a tinkle,
And face all a twinkle,
She keeps a "dame school."

"Now 'a-b,' my children"
She says with a tap.
But her dimples belie her;
You wish you could buy her,
Cap, kerchief and tier,
To hold in your lap.

"My stollars act d'efful!
Dey don't try to not!"
Her dread ferule waving,
She says, and it "go rawing"
If papa keeps having
The worst of the lot.

But who thinks of minding
A little school ma'am
As sweet as a posy,
So dimpled and rosy,
You just want to o sey
Her close in your arm!

—Anna F. Burnham, in February Wide Awake.

SPONGES.

BY SARAH COOPER.

Sponges are so common and so familiar that many of us have used them all our lives without stopping to admire their curious and interesting structure, or to inquire into the history of their past lives. We may, indeed, have noticed that they can be squeezed into a very small space, and that they will return to their natural shape when the pressure is removed. We have perhaps noticed also that they are full of little holes or pores, and that they will absorb an astonishing quantity of water.

You know there has been a doubt whether sponges belong to the animal or to the vegetable kingdom. For a long time naturalists were in doubt about the matter, but it is now settled that they are animals, living and growing on the bottom of the ocean. The only part of the sponge that reaches us is the skeleton. The living sponge is a very different object. Shall we see what we can find out about it?

Upon naming the word "animal" a picture comes before our minds of some creature having a mouth to eat with, and eyes to see with, and possessing feet or wings, or some other means of moving about; but the sponges are far from this. They are probably the lowest animals with which you are acquainted. They have no nerves, no heart, no lungs, no mouth, and no stomach.

Live sponges consist of jelly like bodies united in a mass, and supported by a frame work of horny fibres, and needle shaped objects called "spicules." This jelly-like flesh, covering all parts of the skeleton, is about as thick as the white of an egg, but it decays immediately after the death of the sponge. During life the flesh presents many bright colors; in some species it is of a brilliant green, while in others it is orange, red, yellow, etc.

The frame-work varies in different kinds of sponge. In those which are valuable for our use it consists of horny fibres interwoven in all directions until they form a mass of lacy net-work. This you can easily see with the naked eye, but by looking through a microscope you will see beauty you had not imagined, and which but for this valuable instrument would never have been dreamed of. In our ordinary sponges these fibers are all that remain of the former living animal, the soft fl

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

Underdraining.

Every new practice entered upon by progressive farmers, as a rule, is claimed by its first advocates to be of more value than practical tests prove it to possess. Underdraining is no exception to this rule. Many of its first advocates claimed that all ground is improved by underdraining, even high sandy loam; but practical tests have proved that side hills, even when composed of a somewhat heavy soil, is not only not improved, but is positively injured, at least for grass, and also that high sandy or gravelly land is better without being underdrained. Because of this failure to do all its first advocates claim for it, some are inclined to reject it altogether as an operation that is too expensive for the advantages to be derived; but in our opinion there are many tracts of land that will well repay for underdraining. Wherever the land is flat with a clay bottom, and there is fall enough to carry the water off, the land is very much improved by underdraining, not only for grass but for almost every other crop. Land of this kind thus located after it has been underdrained a few years, changes its character; the soil from being hard and lumpy, becomes light and easy to work, and the lumps disappear, and it is in a condition to plow and plant at least two weeks earlier. Land that has a very hard, firm, gravelly subsoil that will not readily let the water through it, if it receives large quantities of water from the adjoining hills, is also very much improved by underdraining. If desired for an orchard, it is very important that it should be underdrained, for both the apple and the pear grow best where the water never stands within several feet of the surface, between the first of May and the first of December. Orchards are sometimes very much injured by having the water stand within a foot of the surface during the months of May and June.

In underdraining orchards, it is not safe to use the clay tile with no bottom for with such tile after a few years the roots find their way into the pipe and fill it with such a mass of fibrous roots as to completely stop the water. In such localities nothing poorer than sole tile should be used, and the joints should be covered on the top and sides with good cement, leaving a small opening at the bottom for the water to enter, but even with this precaution a root will sometimes find its way into the pipe and grow until it stops the passage of water. The safest pipe for orchards is the vitrified pipe, but this is expensive, and not often used.

Meadow land, where the fall is sufficient always very much improves by underdraining, if the work be properly done. To lay the tile on the soft mud, and cover it up, thinking it will not get misplaced, is to invite disappointment. The trenches should be dug straight and on a true descent at the bottom, the descent to be from one to six inches to each hundred feet. Before laying the pipe a board six inches wide should be laid at the bottom of the trenches, on the boards the tiles should be laid. In this way the tiles are kept straight, as they will all settle alike. The boards thus settled into the mud will last a century or more.

In underdraining, the mistake is often made by not digging deep enough and of having the drains too far apart. The deeper the drains the longer may be the distance between them. If the tile beds be laid four feet deep the drains may be 40 feet apart, but if only three feet deep the drains should not be over 30 feet apart. Another mistake is often made, which is to lay out the work so that the water from the surrounding hills may run down between the drains for a long distance without meeting a cross drain.

In draining a piece of land the first object should be to prevent all water from the surrounding high land from finding its way into the soil of the land it is desired to drain. A drain either opened or covered should always follow the shore the whole length of the land that is to be drained. In this way a very large portion of the water is carried off, leaving only the water that actually falls on the land to be provided for. In consequence of the large quantities of water that flow in from the high land meadows are always much wetter near the high land than they are in the middle.

Before covering up the tile, care should be taken to cover the joints with straw, hay, or where it can be obtained, eel grass, to keep the dirt from running into the drain and filling it up. It is important that when tile of clay are used they should be laid deep enough to be below frost. Hard land that has not fall enough to do this may be very much improved by laying blind drains with small stones. This is done by digging a ditch two and a half feet deep and 18 inches wide, then filling 15 inches in depth with small stone, always, having the largest stones at the bottom in a manner to leave a passage way for the water. These should be covered with small stone to prevent the earth from sinking and stopping up the openings left for the passage of water. Drains of this kind, if properly laid, will last many years, and will be but slightly affected by the frost. If the ground is very full of water, drains of this kind should be laid within 25 feet of each other. Where small stones are so plenty that they have to be carried to get them out of the way, this style of draining comes very cheap, costing nothing but the labor of digging the trench and filling it up; but where stone are not plenty, it is much more expensive than tile.

As underdraining may be considered as a permanent improvement, every farmer of limited means can underdrain but a small piece of land in any one year, but if he has the right kind of land, he should not fail to put in a few drains every year.—*Practical Farmer.*

Hints on Breeding Fowls.

How many fowls may be kept, and kept in purity of breed, depends much on the keeper, the convenience at hand and the situation. It is impossible to keep fowls pure where several breeds run at large, and if any pure stock is desired it is necessary to restrict their range. It is quite a mistake that many fall into, that purity of blood is immaterial, and mongrels bred together are just as good for all purposes. There is no denial of the fact that crosses are valuable and many times to be desired but only when the sire possesses the blood in purity. The quality of the blood will tell either for flesh or eggs. Beyond this first cross it is not safe to breed. The profit deteriorates when cross bred birds are used for breeding, and such a course has a downward tendency. Descent may be easier than improvement, but it is pleasanter to be at the top than at the bottom of the ladder. There is less company, and it is not so crowded. Keep crosses where and when they are desirable, but only first crosses, and always reserve some pure stock, and keep it fresh with good, original blood, as a bank to draw on when necessity requires.

To be enabled to do this, buildings must be secure, and enclosures of outside yards safe and substantial. Oftentimes the hens lay in each other's nests, and, where the color of the egg is the same, how can they be told apart? By the eggs, in many instances the breed may be known, but not always. Both Brown and White Leghorns lay white eggs, the eggs of the white variety rather exceeding in size, while the brown lays the most in number. The Black Spanish, the Cravecœur, the Houdan, the Dorking and some others lay white eggs, while the eggs of Cochins and Brahmas are brown and many of their crosses lay eggs of a lilac color. Where there is any color to the shell there is more or less Asiatic blood in the veins of the fowl dropping them, the color being graded according to the quality of blood.

While the eggs of many breeds may be termed all white, still a close observer will note a difference. The Leghorn's egg is what is called white; yet there is a cream glow over the fresh laid egg which is easily detected by those accustomed to the handling—a glow like the freshly opened oyster shell, which is seen on the inside also. The Spanish eggs possess thicker shells, and are of a dead white—a chalky whiteness, as are also the Houdans', and these are longer and more pointed. The Dominique egg is quite similar to that of the game, being, when in purity, a little under size and round. The Spanish, the Cravecœur and the Houdan eggs are as large as that of the largest Brahmas, while the weight of the body is less. The Leghorn, the Game, Dorking, Dominique and Hamburg eggs are medium in size, but as a rule are frequent, which latter virtue belong also to the Spanish. The first crosses of any of these breeds are good for either flesh or eggs, rivaling in instances the pure bred, but farther than the first cross it is not profitable to go. Climate does not offset the nature of birds, but it does in a manner affect the plumage, which becomes darker and more gorgeous as the South. Black becomes richer and more glossy, the red is redder, and the markings more distinct and visible in a southern climate. It is only natural that the climate should make this change with domestic birds, since it does with wild ones.—*O. B. in Country Gentleman.*

Warm Water for Fowls.

Many farmers who would not think of depriving their fowls of drink during warm weather, make no effort to supply them with water in Winter. They seem to think that the fowls can get along somehow without drink. Probably they can "get along" without a good many things that the successful poultry raiser supplies, but the fowls that "get along somehow" are not the ones that pay dividends.

How to secure a constant supply of unfrozen water in the fowl house during the Winter months, is a problem that vexes the mind of the poultry raiser who is not fortunate enough to own a hennery so constructed that the mercury never gets below the freezing point inside. One way to settle the matter is to let the fowls do without drink, but as I have already hinted that is not the best way. Another way, one that is practiced by the majority of farmers who supply water for their fowls, is to carry water to the fowls in the morning, let them get a drink all around, and then empty the drinking vessels before the water freezes. This is a good deal better than no drink, but if the fowls could have water with them "chill" taken off by them throughout the day, it would cause them to sing a song of thankfulness, and would doubtless help towards filling the egg basket. It is an easy matter to provide a constant supply of warm water after you know how. Put a small kerosene lamp in a wooden bucket, set a pan of water over it, and the thing is complete, except lighting the lamp. The wick need not be burned up very high, for a small flame will keep the water at the right temperature. I used this arrangement for three or four Winters, and liked it well, but now I have found something that suits me better, viz: Wheelock's Drop Faucet. It is only a few minutes' work to fit the faucet to the cask, or water reservoir. Set the cask on something that will raise it a few feet from the floor, set a flower pot saucer and a block under the faucet, adjust the stem until the water drops just about as fast as the fowls drink it up, and no faster. We fill the cask with hot water every morning, wrap old blankets around the cask, and the water keeps warm during the greater part of the day. This hot water constantly dropping into the cooler water in the saucer, keeps my fowls supplied with fresh water that is just right—neither too hot nor too cold. In Summer we fill the cask with cold water, wrap wet blankets around it, place it in the shade, and the drop faucet supplies the fowls with plenty of cool, fresh water. The cask and drop faucet arrangement is a much cheaper way of supplying warm water than the lamp and bucket fixture, for a faucet can be obtained for 25 cents and will last forever almost.—FANNY FIELD, in *Prairie Farmer.*

Swine Raising.

The *American Agriculturist* contains the following sensible advice regarding the raising of swine: Pure strains to make pure blood, which, in the course of nature, builds up healthful bodies. Out-of-door pigs would not do so well at the fairs and would probably be passed over by judges and people who have been taught to admire only the fat and helpless things which get the prizes. Such pigs are well adapted to fill lard kegs, whereas the standard of perfection should be a pig which will make the most ham with the least waste of fat, the longest and deepest sides with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to allow it to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of healthy and natural development in all its parts. Pigs which run in a range or pasture have a good appetite—the fresh air and exercise give them this—hence they will eat a great variety of food and much coarser than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on the farm for the lack of a market. They will consume all the refuse fruits, roots, pumpkins and all kinds of vegetables, which will make them grow. By extending the root patch and planting the fodder corn thinner, so that nubbins will form on it, and by putting in a sweet variety, the number of pigs may be increased in proportion. A few bushels of corn at the end of the season will be ready the next year for any crop, and ten times the advantage accrues to the farm than as if the pigs are usually managed.

American Merinos.

It is generally acknowledged that through judicious breeding and selection, and from the time of the importation of Paulars and Infantados early in the century, from the best Spanish flocks, that the United States possesses the most superior fine wooled sheep in the world. That other nations are beginning to think so as well, the exportation of these sheep to various countries is good evidence. They are known at home and abroad as American Merinos. These are of two strains, one originally from the Infantado, and the other from the Paulars. The improved Infantados are one third larger than their ancestors and the larger of the two breeds. The Paulars are smaller, consume less food, and are thought to stand privation better than their relatives, and are also said to flock together better. So also they are shorter bodied than the Infantados, and of course lighter in the fleece. The quality of the wool, however, is fully up to that of the other family.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Costly Cows for Dairy Purposes.

It would not pay to buy costly cows for dairy purposes, as a business. If a person for his own personal gratification will ignore the earning of interest on his investment, he may be paid in that way for the keeping of a herd of choice, pure bred Jerseys or Ayrshires, but he will not get one cent more for the milk or butter in the market. A grocer won't give a cent for the pedigree of the cows which produce the butter he buys. Common cows, well selected, will yield just as good butter as any pure-bred cows, and as much on the average. Therefore, for profit, one should pick up a herd of the best native cows he can find at the common market price, feed them well, and manage his business in the best manner, and he will have the same income as he could get from the same number of cows that would cost him five times as much.—*Am. Dairyman.*

The Sunday School.

The Growth of the Kingdom.

LESSON 9, SUNDAY, FEB 26, 1882

GOLDEN TEXT.—There shall be a handful of corn in the earth upon the top of the mountains; the fruit thereof shall shake like Lebanon.—Psa. 72:16.

LESSON TEXT.

Mark 4: 21-34

21. And he said unto them, Is a candle brought to be put under a bushel, or under a bed? and not to be set on a candlestick?

22. For there is nothing hid that shall not be manifested; neither was anything kept secret, but that it should come abroad.

23. If any man have ears to hear, let him hear.

24. And he said unto them, Take heed what ye hear. With what measure ye mete shall it be measured out to you; and unto you that hear shall more be given.

25. For he that hath, to him shall be given: and he that hath not, from him shall be taken even that which he hath.

26. And he said, So is the kingdom of God, as if a man should cast seed into the ground;

27. And should sleep and rise night and day, and the seed should spring up and grow up, he knoweth not how.

28. For the earth bringeth forth fruit of herself; first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear.

29. But when the fruit is brought forth, immediately he putteth in the sickle, because the harvest is come.

30. And he said, Whereunto shall we liken the kingdom of God? or with what comparison shall we compare it?

31. It is like a grain of mustard seed, which, when it is sown in the earth, is less than all the seeds that be in the earth;

32. But when it is sown, it groweth up, and becometh greater than all herbs, and shooteth out great branches; so that the fowls of the air may lodge under the shadow of it.

33. And with many such parables spake he the word unto them, as they were able to hear it.

34. But without a parable spake he not unto them; and when they were alone, he expounded all things to his disciples.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

Is a candle brought to be put under a bushel, or under a bed? and not to be set on a candlestick (v. 21)? What is the use of a candle, anyway? If it is to give light, then an extinguisher is no help to it. If it's darkness we are after, there is no need of bringing in a candle. So with everything we have or are in life—the first question is, What is this for? The next question is, How can this do the most in its line? What is the use of a Christian if his religion is locked up and the key lost? If no one can tell, by looking at you whether you are a Christian or not, wasn't there a mistake made in making you a Christian? or isn't there some mistake in supposing you are a Christian? And so about your knowledge, your influence, your property, what is it good for? Is it doing its work in the world? What pointed questions the Bible does ask us!

There is nothing hid save it shall be manifested (v. 22). All planting is for a harvest. Every burial looks to a resurrection. Secrecy is for a season only; the time of disclosure is anticipated when the duty of silence meanwhile is enjoined. A lesson is studied that it may be recited. Money is gathered in order that it may be spent. This is the law of life in every sphere. If God has given you any treasure—material, mental or spiritual—he wants you to make use of it. To wrap it in a napkin, to hide it in the ground, to board it in selfish meanness, to refuse to make it serviceable to others—is to be recreant to your trust, and that recreancy will be manifested before the universe, if nothing else of your life comes out in the great day. The only thing that will be hid forever is—forgiven sins. Everything else shall be disclosed.

If any man has ears to hear, let him hear (v. 23). And if any man has a tongue to talk, let him talk. If he has eyes to see, let him see. If he has hands with which to serve, or feet with which to walk, or a brain with which to think, or a heart with which to feel, let him use that power wisely, and with the knowledge that he must give answer before God who gave him the power. A great many persons seem to think that there is no special call on them to use ears or eyes or tongue or hands or feet or brain or heart for the good of others and the glory of God. They might be as well be wholly without the one or another of these possessions, so far as the world is concerned; and so far as *they* are concerned, it would be a thousand times better for them never to have had these powers, than to neglect or misuse them.

With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you (v. 24). It is not easy to bring other people to measure us at our measure of ourselves; but they are pretty sure to measure us according to our measure of them. If we judge them kindly, generously, charitably, they will be more inclined to look at us in the same favorable light, than they would be otherwise. And if we judge them harshly and with unfairness, they will hardly fail to count us harsh and unfair. In the long run a man fixes for himself the standard by which the community judges him. What he metes out to others becomes the circulating coin with which he is paid. In other words, we do most for ourselves when we think least of ourselves; and we gain most when we give most.

He that hath, to him shall be given (v. 25). Multiplying ciphers or adding to them doesn't increase the original amount. A man must have something before he gets any more. And it is always easier to get the addition than it was to get the unit. When the current is fairly turned in our direction, the stream keeps running. It has been said that it is harder for a man to get his first thousand dollars than any subsequent thousand. The more wealth a man has the easier it is for him to increase it. So of knowledge; so of influence; so of affection. So also of spiritual gifts. Love and hope and faith and peace increase most abundantly to those who already have them. Lay hold of whatever you can reach in that line; it is your surest way of securing more.

The earth bringeth forth fruit of herself (v. 28). If only the seed is dropped into the soil, the earth will see that it is taken care of. A seed is so little and a crop is so big, that it is hard for one to realize that a seed goes right on toward a crop, gains an ear's growth and day to secure harvest; and the sooner one sees the less care it needs to bring it to a crop. This lasting a child have his own way unchecked; this letting him be selfish and grasping; this letting him go out evenings, or giving it a little swing in the ways of the world—not forbidding him cards, or dancing, or the circus, or theater, or native wines, or cigarettes, or exciting fiction; this letting his temper or his appetite be uncontrolled—this is only seed planting. You have no thought of cultivating in that line. Oh no! But this is "as if a man should cast seed into the ground; and should sleep and rise, night and day, and the seed should spring and grow up, he knoweth not how. For the earth bringeth forth fruit of herself; first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear." And *then* what a crop you'll have to reap and mourn over!

Which, when it is sown . . . is less than all; . . . but . . . it groweth up, and becometh greater than all (v. 31, 32). The largest results, both of good and evil, commonly flow from the more insignificant beginnings. It is not when we realize that we are making history that our conduct is likely to be of greatest moment; but rather when we think little of the possible consequences of our present action. It is the patient, loving faithfulness of the untiring and devoted mother that shapes her son's career; and a son commonly gains more from the quiet and effective influence of his own mother than from the influences of a splendid line of ancestry. It is the encouraging word, the cheering hand clasp, the approving smile, that is the small seed cast into the hearts' soil of our scholar, of our neighbor, of our servant, or of one whom we meet but in passing. "It is less than all the seeds that be in the earth; but when it is sown, it groweth up and becometh greater than all herbs, and shooteth out great branches; so that the fowls of the air may lodge under the shadow of it." Then, all who see a right rejoice that that little seed was sown in its season. Our lesser work for God, and for those who are given into our keeping, is not so unimportant after all.—*H. Clay Trumbull, in Sunday School Times.*

The Midlothian Mine—Twenty-seven Bodies Not Yet Recovered.

RICHMOND, Feb. 8.—The mine being on fire the exploring party was withdrawn and the shaft will be stopped up. Twenty-seven bodies are still in the mine. A false rumor that a second explosion had taken place and 10 explorers had perished brought to the mouth of the shaft a crowd of excited men and shrieking women.

Is your scalp full of dry husky scales and little pimples? Dr. Benson's Skin Cure will cleanse your scalp and remove all scales and tenderness within six days. Try it, for it is the best head dressing ever used. Sold by all druggists at $1 per package.

THE "JEANNETTE."

Particulars of the Cruise—How the Crew Lived and Passed the Time.

Fifty-eight Degrees Below Zero—Wind 50 Miles an Hour, and Ice 23 Feet Thick.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The following dispatch from Lieut. Danenhower, dated Irkutska, Feb. 4, has just been received here:

DeLong's party is between the stations Buleur (Bolinoe) and Sisterouck Ustolonsk, in a narrow wilderness 80 miles long, devoid of habitation and game. Jerome J. Cornius volunteered to stand by the dying seaman Hans Erickson, and let the others of DeLong's party push south. The new searching party builds huts and goes over every inch of the region which is plowed by heavy drift ice every Spring.

We visited Nordenkjold's Winter quarters, and found he was safe, before we entered the ice near Herald Island. The general health of the crew during the 21 months' drift was excellent. No scurvy appeared. We used distilled water, and bear and seal meat, and twice a week new rum was served out. Divine service was regularly held. We took plenty of exercise.

Everybody hunted. Game was scarce. We got about 30 bears, 250 seals and six walrus. No fish or whales were seen. All possible observations were made during the drift, the result showing a North west course. The ship was keeled over and heavily pressed by ice most of the time. The mental strain was heavy on some of the ship's company. The result of the drift for the first five months was 40 miles. There was a cycloidal movement of the ice drift for the last six months very rapid.

The soundings were pretty even. They were 18 fathoms near Wrangell Land, which was often visible 75 miles distant. The greatest depth found was 80 fathoms, and the average 35. The bottom was blue mud. Shrimps and plenty of algological specimens were brought from the bottom. The surface water had a temperature of 20 degrees above zero. The extremes of temperature of the air were: greatest cold, 58 degrees below zero, and the greatest heat 46 degrees above zero. The first Winter mean temperature was 33 degrees below zero; the second Winter, 39 degrees below zero. The first Summer mean temperature was 40 degrees above zero. The heaviest gales showed a velocity of about 50 miles an hour. Such gales were not frequent. The barometric and thermometeric fluctuations were not great. There were disturbances of the needle coincident with the auroras.

The Winter's growth of ice was eight feet. The heaviest ice seen was 23 feet. Engineer Schoock's heavy truss saved the ship on November 21 from being crushed. The telephone wires were broken by the movement of the ice. The photographic collection was lost with the ship. Lieut. Chipp's 2,000 auroral observations are lost. The naturalist's notes were saved.

Jeannette Island was discovered March 16, in latitude 76 degrees 47 minutes north; longitude, 158 degrees 56 minutes east. It was small and rocky, and we did not visit it. Henrietta Island was discovered and visited May 24 in latitude 77 degrees 8 minutes north; long itude, 158 degrees 32 minutes east. It is an extensive island. Animals are scarce, but glaciers are plenty.

Bennett Island lies in latitude 76 degrees 38 minutes north; longitude, 148 degrees 32 minutes east. It is very large. On it we found many birds, old horns, driftwood and coal, but no seal or walrus. A great tidal action was observed. The coast is bold and rocky. A cape on the south coast is named Cape Emma. We drifted back during the first week of the retreat 27 miles more than we could advance.

The snow was knee deep. We had to go 13 times over and over the track, seven times with loads. Lieut. Chipps' boat did better than ours (Melville's). During the afternoon of Sept. 12 the three boats had got clear of the ice off Seminousky Island at noon that day. About dusk he was 1,000 yards off our weather quarter and lowered his sail as it rounding to. We lay to for 24 hours under a triangular drag, nothing seen of Lieut. Chipps' boat at daylight. He could not get back to the island on a northeast gale. He was unable to carry his share of provisions. I observed a strong easterly current near Lena Delta. There were masses of driftwood between the Siberian Islands.

Jack Cole's mind is not wholly alienated. He has not been violent for 12 days, but is happy and harmless. Getting home may restore him.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The Pending Measure Assailed on all Sides and Its Defeat Predicted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Indications point very clearly to the rejection of the pending apportionment bill in the House in its present shape. The Democrats are generally against it and many Republicans oppose it. Blackburn says it is an unjust measure; that it ignores the rapidly growing Western States and gives an increase in representation to the Eastern States, declining in population. He says it will be rejected by 40 majority.

Page says it is founded upon injustice and it will be beaten badly.

Blount says it is infamous and the method of the apportionment on which it is based outrageous. He is satisfied it will be beaten.

Pound feels sure the bill will be rejected.

Sparks is opposed to it, and predicts its defeat.

It was supposed, as the bill proposed an increase for the larger States it would get support from those States but this is not so. Several members from Pennsylvania now do not think the bill ought to pass. One substitute that will be offered for the pending bill will propose to fix the membership of the House at 324, as that would distribute representation, it is stated, more equally among the sections than the other number. Democrats generally favor the smaller number, and it will be proposed from their side to keep the House at the present figure, 293. Some of those who have studied the drift of opinion think 307 will be the number finally adopted.

OSCAR WILDE

Hissed and Insulted In the City of Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 8.—One of the most disgraceful events that ever occurred in this City, took place at the Opera House to-night, during Oscar Wilde's lecture on "English Renaissance." About 100 students from the University of Rochester had engaged seats in the first balcony, and came for the purpose of doing their best to interrupt and insult the speaker. They began by turning out the lights in the balcony, and welcomed Mr. Wilde with shouts and hisses. Manager Gobby called a number of the police force, who succeeded in keeping moderate order. One student was struck in the face with a whip by a policeman, and it was feared a riot would ensue, but as it was the insulting band served to annoy the audience and disgracefully insult the lecturer. When the lecture was about half finished an old colored man, hired for the purpose by the students, walked down to the front seat of the parquette. He was esthetically dressed, having white kid gloves, knee breeches, and wearing a large bouquet of various flowers, and his entrance was greeted with uproarious shouts. It is not known what steps will be taken in regard to the disgraceful affair.

"I'm All Played Out,"

is a common complaint. If you feel so get a package of Kidney Wort and take it, and you will at once feel its tonic power. It renews the healthy action of the kidneys, bowels and liver, and thus restores the natural life and strength to the weary body. It can now be had in either dry or liquid form, and in either way is always prompt and efficient in action.—*New Bedford Standard.*

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb 7

Favorable report was made upon claims for depredations by the Ute Indians in the massacre at the White River agency in 1879.

Sen. Garland introduced bill to grant to the Mississippi, Albuquerque & Inter Ocean Railway Company right-of-way through Indian Territory.

Sen Cockrell presented a petition from officers of the packet companies and transportation lines, at St. Louis, suggesting adequate provisions for unobstructed navigation of the Missouri river in legislation authorizing construction of bridges across that river.

The bill in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund was reported favorably.

On motion of Sen. Harrison, the Senate bill for the delivery of 150 pieces of condemned bronze cannon to the Society of the Army of the Cumberland for a Garfield statue in Washington was considered. The committee amendment substituting a provision for payment by the Secretary of War to the Society out of the proceeds of condemned ordnance was agreed to, and the bill as amended passed.

Unfinished business: Sen. Ingalls' resolution, opposing the pension arrears law came up and was laid aside informally.

Sen Coke was awarded the floor for a speech upon the tariff, the Morrell commission bill being taken up to allow him to speak. He favored a tariff revision by a committee of the two Houses.

Mr. Coke having concluded his speech, several measures of no general interest passed.

Mr. Cockrell, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably a joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain the amount expended by Kansas for repelling invasions and the suppression of Indian hostilities.

The pension arrears resolution was made unfinished business.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

A resolution was adopted directing the Postmaster-General to furnish information concerning the custom of sub-letting contracts for carrying mails.

Mr. Aldrich offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the authority by which the Red Cloud bridge across the St. Joseph River near its mouth is permitted. Adopted.

Mr. Crapo, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to enable National banking associations to extend their corporate existence.

Mr Buckner presented a minority report. Both were referred to the House calendar.

The bill dividing the State of Iowa into two judicial districts was reported and placed on the calendar.

The Nicaraguan Claims bill was reported back adversely.

Bills were reported for the erection of public buildings in Denver, Col.; Marquette, Mich.; Peoria, Ill.; Quincy, Ill.; Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Owensboro, Ky., and referred to Committee of the Whole.

At the conclusion of the morning hour, Mr. Page called up as a special order, the bill to restrict Chinese immigration.

Mr. Prescott antagonized this with a motion to take up for consideration the apportionment bill. After some discussion the Speaker ruled the apportionment bill presented a privileged question and overruled the point of order made by Page. The latter gentleman raised the question of consideration, when the House decided by a vote of 165 yeas to 63 nays, to consider the apportionment bill.

Mr. Ryan reported the Indian appropriation bill. It appropriates $4,920,200, $91,540 less than the estimates and $551,600 greater than the amount appropriated for the current year. The number of agents is reduced from 67 to 60.

The appropriation bill was again taken up and amendments offered fixing the number of representatives at 325, 321, 305, 319, 324 and 320.

Mr. Horr (Mich.) opposed the bill as an outrage on common sense, and criticized the speech of Prescott, (N. Y.) for the intimation that the apportionment should be based somewhat upon the wealth of the various States. New York was wealthy because the small States had labored to build her up, and it did not come with good grace from her to attempt to strike down the political power of those little States in a manner so wrong and so unjust upon its face. (Applause.)

Pending the discussion the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

The bill for public building at Frankfort, Ky., was reported favorably.

Sen. Blair introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, importation and exportation of alcoholic liquors, and other poisonous beverages from and after A. D. 1900.

After an informal discussion by Sens. Morgan and Allison upon the sufficiency of the response made by the Secretary of War to Morgan's resolution, calling for a full report of the mixed Board of Ordnance, etc., the matter was passed over without further notice.

Sen. Call offered resolutions, which were laid over to enable him to speak upon them hereafter, directing the Secretary of State to invite negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with the States of Central and South America.

The Senate resumed consideration of the resolution declaring the pensions arrears law ought not to be repealed, and Blair in its favor made an argument to illustrate the correctness of the principle upon which the arrears were based.

Sen. Vest, in a brief speech said he had been a Confederate honestly and earnestly, with his whole soul devoted to the success of that cause which surrendered at Appomatox. He mentioned to-day this piece of personal history only that he might state in the most emphatic manner and in this place that he had accepted the full and legitimate results of that surrender without qualification, evasion or limitation. All that he had ever asked, all that the people of the South ask is that they might be believed to have been honest in their statement that they accepted all the legitimate consequences of its defeat. One of the invisible evidences and legitimate consequences of the success of the Union arms was the payment of pensions, and bounty to the men whose valor and heroism gave victory to the Union cause. People who would not thus reward the sacrifice of life and limb for the Nation's life would deserve to be stricken from the map of Christendom. He (Vest) had been a member of the Confederate Senate, and if, in the providence of God, his cause had succeeded, he would have voted to the survivors of those gallant brigades whose tattered grey was buried by Lee and Jackson against the Union lines, every dollar of money, every acre of land, until their just demands had been satisfied. "Standing here to-day, in the presence of the victors and vanquished, I declare that the Confederates accept cheerfully the result, which leaves to them only the consciousness of honest motives, only a history of unparalleled heroism, and they accept at the same time the further result which gives to the soldiers of the Union what had been awarded them by a grateful country.

Sen. Maxey said the members of this Congress who were in the Confederate army by an overwhelming majority voted for the arrears law, and did so upon the principle so eloquently stated by the Senator from Missouri (Vest) it should certainly become law. He was surprised the other day to hear the Senator from Kansas (Ingalls) charge that the introduction of repealing bills in the House by former Confederates was a suspicious circumstance. He believed this however to be in accordance with the custom on the Republican side to impugn the motives of the minority. He believed with Vest, if the Confederacy had been established this gallant soldiers who fought under the stars and bars would have been liberally pensioned.

Some discussion followed, participated in by Hoar, Allison, Ingalls and Butler, upon the propriety of making declaration in regard to pensioning soldiers of the Mexican War more specific in view of the existing provisions of law.

Sen. Ingalls finally assented to a suggestion by Butler to allow the resolution to lay over until to-morrow, adding that he did so upon the understanding that a vote should then be taken upon it.

Sen. Allison asked whether the understanding was binding, and the Chair replied: "Not being an order of the Senate, its effectiveness was doubtful."

The resolution was then laid aside informally.

The remainder of the day was occupied in the passage of Senate bills not objected to, one of which was to establish posts of delivery at Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The following reports were submitted by Mr. Reed, from the Committee on Judiciary: To re-establish the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims and to distribute the unexpended money of the Geneva award. Committee of the Whole.

By Mr. Lacey, from the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads—To establish a postal savings depository as a branch of the postoffice department. House calendar.

A bill was reported for the erection of a public building at Fort Wayne, Ind.

A bill authorizing the Postmaster General to adjust the claims of postmasters for losses by burglary, fire or other unavoidable casualty passed, the limitation clause being fixed at 15 years.

Consideration of the Apportionment bill was then resumed. Mr. Mills submitted an amendment fixing the number at 307.

Mr. Rayne (Pa.,) member of the Committee on Census, defended the bill reported by the Committee, while Mr. Colerick (Ind.) also a member of the Census Committee, offered a measure, and supported his own amendment, fixing the number of Representatives at 316. He protested against the Seaton or the new method, by which a Representative was taken away from Florida to be given to a protective tariff State, (Pennsylvania,) and by which Rhode Island was robbed to conciliate the great State of Illinois.

The matter then went over for the present, and the Sherman Funding bill was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Eulogies were then pronounced upon the late Representative O'Connor (S. C.,) the usual resolutions adopted, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1882.

Sen. Pendleton presented a petition of leading men of Pittsburg, asking that a system of competitive examination be followed in making appointment to subordinate executive offices, and that no removals be made on partisan grounds.

The bill for the sale of portions of Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation was reported favorably.

The bill promoting the efficiency of the life-saving service, with an amendment creating an additional station, was reported.

Bills were introduced:

By Sen. Saunders—For a bridge across the Missouri at or near Omaha.

By Sen. Grover—Providing for the organization of the District of Southeastern Alaska and a civil government therefor.

Sen. Harris moved to lay aside the regular order of the calendar to take up his resolution appointing Neil S. Brown, jr., to perform the duties of Chief Clerk of the Senate, while the present Chief Clerk performs the duties of Secretary.

Sen. Brown said Harris, when mentioning the proposition to him, remarked he thought there would be no serious opposition to it from the Republican side, but as the indications were now apparent the Republican members were averse to a change, he (Brown) would vote against suspending the regular business at this time.

Sen. McMillan demanded the yeas and nays, and the resolution was defeated by a party vote by a tie of yeas 25, nays 25. Pres. pro tem Davis voted aye with the Democrats, and Brown, no with the Republicans. Mahone also voted no with the Republicans.

The resolution declaring the pension arrears law ought to be repealed was taken up.

Sen. Call submitted an amendment providing pensions for needy and disabled soldiers of the Indian wars prior to 1845, including the Black Hawk, Creek and Seminole wars.

The discussion was interrupted by the arrival of the hour fixed for eulogies upon the late Representative Michael P. O'Connor, of South Carolina, and when these were delivered the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Hewitt introduced a bill fixing a day for the meeting of Electors for President and Vice President, and providing for and regulating the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising therefrom. Referred.

Reports were submitted:

By Mr. Buckner, (Mo.) from the Committee on Banking and Currency—For the relief of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company.

By Mr. McCook—For the retirement of Brevet Major General M. C. Meigs, with the rank of Major General.

By Mr. Pound (Wis.), from the Committee on Public Lands—To require the payment of costs in certain cases to trespassers on conversion of material on public lands.

Consideration of the Apportionment bill was again resumed and again went over.

The Senate amendment was concurred in to the House bill, appropriating $50,000 for agricultural and mineral specimens at the Atlanta Exposition, to be placed in the National Museum.

AN EDITORIAL CALL.

Fierce Fighting in the Editorial Rooms of the National Republican —Dr. Bliss Has Another Patient.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—A. M. Soteldo, Clerk of the Senate Committe on Railroads, has been attacked several times in the local columns of the National Republican, and another attack occurred this morning. He advised with friends to day about how to stop the attacks. To-night, in company with a younger brother, Charles, he went to the Republican office and found Clarence M. Barton news editor and Frank Conger, business manager, alone. He gave Barton a paper to read.

Barton informed him he would have to see Mr. Gorham, whereupon Soteldo struck him. A scuffle ensued. Conger took a lamp and left the room. Three or four shots were fired. The compositors came in and found Barton ejecting the younger Soteldo. They took him to the police office. Barton was shot in the neck and left breast, but neither wound is serious. He was taken home. The elder Soteldo was found lying on the floor of the office, unconscious with a bullet hole in the back of his neck. The ball entered the back of the neck, shattered the vertebræ and lodged in the throat. He was removed to the hospital. Physicians said he could live but a few hours.

A. C. Soteldo says Barton was much excited and drew a revolver. He then drew his and in the scuffle Barton's was fired. He believes Barton shot himself. Soteldo says in self defense he fired one shot. He does not account for the shooting of his brother. The latter is at a late hour to-night in a precarious condition.

Dr. Bliss extracted the ball from Barton's neck.

Soteldo's wife and child are now in Ohio.

Horace B. Dick, esq., associate editor of the Delaware Co. Republican, Chester, Pa., was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of very severe injuries, resulting from a fall. His arm appeared to be paralyzed, but the Oil cured him.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

DAKOTA.

A Protest Against Being Admitted as a State—Some Queer Proceedings.

CHICAGO, Feb 9.—Some holders of bonds of Yankton County, Dakota have prepared a protest against the admission of Dakota as a State, which will be forwarded to Washington. The allegations therein contained, if true, show a remarkably bad record for the citizens of that County. It is set up that in 1872 the County issued $200,000 in bonds to aid the Dakota Southern Railway under act of Congress; that the bonds are widely distributed; that under the lead of some of the men now pushing the matter of admission at Washington the County stopped interest on the bonds and tried to repudiate them, but after several years of litigation the United States Supreme Court, in May, 1880, decided they must be paid; since then, by various disreputable expedients, aided by the Territorial Legislature, they have, the bondholders assert, avoided payment of the interest, which now amounts to $150,000. One expedient was a law permitting the County Commissioners to resign immediately by filing paper, by so resigning the Commissioners escaped service last Summer, and when the affairs of the County demanded some attention, new Commissioners were appointed, early one Monday morning, who met secretly, transacted some business and resigned before daylight to avoid process; that this trick was approved by the voters, who re elected them, but that they feared to q

News of the Week.

TELEGRAPHIC CONDENSATIONS

The Earl of Lonsdale is dead.

De Lesseps is reported seriously ill at Cairo.

Cincinnati is overrun with robbers and thieves.

Joseph DeCaisne, the disinguished French botanist, is dead.

The Fenian Tobin was sentenced to seven years penal servitude.

John Kelly, the Tammany Chief, is making a trip through the South.

A libel suit for $50 000 damages has been filed against the Indianapolis Sentinel.

George Allen, cashier of the Savannah, Florida & Western Railway has fled, a defaulter for about $6 000.

The Illinois and Chicago divisions of the Wabash Road are to be consolidated, under charge of H. F. Clark.

Mr. Herndon of Alabama, wants the constitution so amended as to limit the number of Representatives to 325.

Of the Boylston prizes at Harvard College, three were taken by George L. Kittredge, of Boston, the aggregate being $300.

H. H. Moore of the United States Fish Commission, planted 1,000 000 young whitefish off St. Joseph, Mich., Wednesday.

Romero accepts the Mexican mission to Washington. The President has fully recovered and resumes the executive duties.

Forty acres of land at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, purchased a while ago for $4,000, could now be sold for $40,000.

Walter H. Chase, of Chicago, convicted of bigamy, was sentenced to the State prison of New York for three and a half years.

About half the residents of Port au Prince, Hayti, are said to be suffering from yellow fever, and a rigid quarantine is enforced.

Archbishop Purcell is in a fair state of health, and expects to witness the celebration of his 82d birthday two weeks hence.

There is talk in Boston that there are arrangements being made for consolidation of the Mutual Union and the Western Union offices.

The Virginia Senate—28 to 9—passed to engrossment the bill abolishing the whipping post. Two Democrats voted with the majority.

There are 26 widows and 109 orphans by the Midlothian coal mine disaster. The Coalfield appeals for aid to prevent further suffering and distress.

The Mississippi Legislature adopted a resolution inviting Gen. Hancock to visit the capitol during its session and appointed a committee of reception.

Boston creditors found glaring frauds in the failure of A. W. Bartlett, a shoedealer at Atchison, Kan., who slipped $46,000 through his hands in 10 weeks.

Retiring Collector Smith, of the First Internal Revenue District of Ohio, has been presented with a $600 watch and chain by his subordinates in the Revenue Service.

Sen. Teller has introduced a bill granting one quarter section of land each to the widow and daughters of N. C. Meeker, the Indian agent massacred in Colorado.

The Legislature of Virginia has passed a law by which commonwealth attorneys may require seconds in a duel to testify, which service shall exempt them from prosecution.

Twenty five female doctors, who took part in the military operations of Russia in 1877, have been decorated by the Emperor with the Order of St. Stanislas of the third class.

Two cannon balls and a lot of old English pennies, relics of the Revolutionary campaign, were unearthed at New York on the site of the new Produce Exchange.

Direct communication between Louisville and Memphis, by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, was restored yesterday, the interruption by high water having lasted 26 days.

New Orleans cotton brokers failed: C. L. Walker, Jas. A. Lafitte, Winchester & Quackenbos, Lewis & Williams, Perckard & Co. All the firms were future brokers and buyers.

The new five cent Garfield postage stamp will be ready for issue March 1. The stamp is pronounced the truest likeness of Garfield and the handsomest stamp yet issued by the Postoffice Department.

The examination of Dr. Elisha Leach in the police court of Detroit, on a charge of producing the death of the girl Lizzie Fitzgerald, resulted in his discharge on motion of the Prosecuting Attorney.

Prof Swift, of Rochester, the astronomer, has been awarded the Lalande prize ($100 in gold or a medal) by the Academy of Sciences of Paris in recognition of his successful search for the wonders of the heavens.

At Selma, Ala., Bill Ledow and Al. Wrisinger, colored, were sentenced to be hanged March 31, for the murder in December last of J. B. Wrisinger, white. Porter Ivey, a mere youth, implicated in the crime, was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Judge Westbrook refused to enjoin Supt. Tarsman, of the insurance Department, from stating the order of the Chosen Friends, a Corporation or Assessment Insurance organization of Indiana, had no authority to transact business in New York State.

Trouble has arisen in a college at Meryville, Tenn., relative to the claims of a colored student for recognition in one of the literary societies. The refusal to admit him has resulted in the suspension of 23 students and departure for their homes.

A difficulty occurred at Okean Station, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, between Asa Batts, the hotel proprietor, and a guest named George James, during which Batts was shot through the heart and instantly killed. James effected his escape, but officers are in close pursuit.

A committee appointed by the recent anti-polygamy meeting in Chicago have issued circulars calling for mass meetings to be held February 22 thoughout the country to arouse public feeling and express to Congress the interest they have in the question of the day, "anti-polygamy."

Cardinal McCloskey and the Catholic dignitaries at New York are not inclined to credit the Chicago story that the Pope has decided to invest the Bishop of Little Rock, Ark., with diplomatic functions as a delegate or nuncio of the Vatican to this country. They are disposed to look upon it as a jest.

In Dawson County, Georgia, a respectable citizen named Mullins was assassinated in the woods by a man named Kaylor, they having had difficulty about money matters. Near Warwick, Georgia, a colored man visited in a field a colored friend, who owed him $4, and taking out his knife cut his throat from ear to ear.

The Russian Government is about to publish a statement which it is hoped will put an end to foreign agitation concerning the treatment of Jews. It will state the Government rigorously dealt with the anti Jew sh movement and is disposed to take steps to prevent the recurrence of the offenses complained of.

There have been 17 cases of trichinosis in Lyon County, Min., four of which have resulted fatally, and several more are likely to prove fatal, while others have not been confined to their rooms, but have had diarrhea, nausea, lack of appetite and look badly. Those who drank the most whisky are said to have had the pest the lightest. Some suppose that Minnesota whisky was fatal to the parasites, which is not an irrational belief.

VIRGINIA DUELISTS.

Indictments Expected to be Found Against Wise and Riddleberger.

RICHMOND, Feb 14—The Grand Jury of Hanover County, which meets tomorrow, are expected to investigate the duel which occurred in that County just before the election in this State between Congressman George D. Wise and Senator-elect H. H. Riddleberger, in which three or four shots were fired but no one was hurt. The affair took place on the farm of Judge Newman, before whose court this investigation is to be had. Quite a number of the journalists of the city and others supposed to have some knowledge of the affair of honor have been summoned to appear before the Grand Jury.

A law has been enacted by the present Legislature providing that the Commonwealth's Attorney may require seconds in duels to testify, and when such persons are used as witnesses, exempting them from all prosecution on account of their connection with such affairs. This was done in order to enable the prosecution to procure evidence to convict duelists. Heretofore persons connected with these affairs of honor have refused to testify, upon the plounk that their testimony would criminate themselves. It may be that the new law will be tried in the Wise Riddleberger investigation. If it stands the test of the Courts," it will serve to break up future hostile meetings in Virginia.

WINE AND WOMEN

Cause the Downfall of a Prominent Young Man.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 12.—Edward M. Kirtland, son of the senior member of the firm of Kirtland, Humphreys & Co., prominent cotton factors, and a clerk in the house, was arrested at the Union Depot at 9 o'clock last night just as he was stepping aboard a Missouri & Pacific west bound train. He is charged with forging the firm's name to a check for $2,500, and collecting the sum from the St. Louis National Bank yesterday, and all these circumstances in the case point to his guilt. When arrested he was accompanied by a frail woman named Kate Williams. Both were taken to police headquarters and searched. Only some $50 were found on Kirtland, but $2 500 and Kirtland's gold watch and two tickets for Albuquerque, New Mexico, were found on the woman which she said were given her by Kirtland. The woman also had a new dress and other articles of apparel which she had paid for, purchased with money given her by Kirtland. Kirtland is a young man 28 years old, has a wife and two children, and has moved in the best society. Both parties are still in confinement, and it is said young Kirtland's father will let the law take its course. The affair, owing to the high standing of the Kirtlands, both commercially and socially, has caused a great deal of comment.

It was concluded this evening not to prosecute young Kirtland, and he probably will be released to morrow. It is said he has been running with the Williams woman more than a year, but is now very penitent and promises to turn over a new leaf.

MARRIED TO A WITCH.

A Sweetheart who Breathed Blue Fire and Worked Potent Charms.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 13.—A case of witchcraft was tried before a Justice of the Peace Saturday. The charge was brought by Jackson Holmes, an intelligent rocking negro, against a smart colored girl named Catherine Martha Hodges. The Justice, an erudite old colored person, issued a warrant and the woman was brought before him. She denied nothing, but told her tale. Jackson had proposed for her hand, won her love, and then trampled upon it. She had begged him to marry her but he had laughed at her. Her grandmother had then revealed to her the mysterious powers of which she was possessed, and bided the girl, in revenge, to lay certain spells on the faithless lover.

The victim then took the stand and testified that he had loved Martha, but was horrified to observe that a jet blue fire occasionally came from her nose, and gave up the idea of marrying has because she was a witch. Martha swore vengeance, and the next night he awoke with a choking sensation. An unseen power impelled him to the door, where he found on the step a rabbit foot. When he picked it up he heard a mocking laugh. On other occasions he found birds' claws and horses' hoofs. Then he became crippled and a total wreck.

The Justice, after mature deliberation, settled matters by declaring that they must marry, and closed the trial by solemnly joining them.

SEC. SHERMAN

Indignantly Denies the Press Report of Pitney's Testimony.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Sen. Sherman publishes the following letter:

"I have seen a telegram in the leading papers of Ohio of Friday morning purporting to give the testimony of Pitney before the Treasury investigation. I have read the testimony given by him, and there is not one word of truth in the telegram. No such testimony was given, no such scenes occurred, and no letter of Senator or Mrs. Sherman was produced as alluded to. I am authorized by Gen. Hall, who is mentioned and to whom I showed the dispatch, to make the same denial. The testimony is a wholesale lie, as the testimony when printed will show. JOHN SHERMAN."

How Guiteau Passes the Time.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 — Guiteau's latest effusion is a paraphrase of a paragraph that recently went the rounds of the press, co upling th initials of Pres. Garfield and Arthur with those of Guiteau. Guiteau's composition is as follows:

"Take Garfield's initials and those of Arthur—C. A A and J. A G.—and strike out the letters common to both—the A's—and there remain C. J. G., the initials of the patriot. (As originally printed the word was 'sasssin.') To lovers of the mysterious the coincidence is striking. James A. Garfield (a good man, but a weak politician). Chester A. Arthur (a high toned gentleman and a fine President), and Charles J. Guiteau (a patriot who now suffers in bonds and has been condemned to death that his country might live) The initials and names intertwine. A very striking coincidence. They may, and probably do, indicate three consecutive Presidents—i. e. three specific acts of Deity.

"C. J. G."

Death of a Woman Aged 113 Years.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 14.—Julia Powell, a negro woman, aged 113 years, died here yesterday. She was born about 20 miles below Richmond, Va., and in 1769 was a slave. Her master at his death set her free and left her some property, but she could not hold it under the law. She came here in 1845, and has been here ever since. She married a man much younger than herself, and leaves a son who is himself a great grandfather. Her age was well authenticated. She told many stories of events which took place in Virginia during the Revolutionary war, and told them with so many details that were authenticated by history that her stories have been accepted as true by even skeptical newspaper men.

A Chicago Tragedy.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Yesterday in the house of James Sweetman, 1543 Michigan avenue, George Robinson, or "English George," driver of an ice wagon, shot a servant girl named Mary Bacon, inflicting a mortal wound, and then opening his mouth fired a bullet into his brain, and instantly fell dead at her feet. The girl had refused to marry Robinson, who is apparently 40 years of age, but not well known here. Mary was of excellent character. She is not expected to live.

WASHINGTON TRAGEDY

Young Soteldo Arrested, Charged With Shooting His Brother. The Origin of the Difficulty — Two Sides to the Story.

WASHINGTON, Feb 10.—A. C. Soteldo was arraigned in Police Court to day, charged with intent to kill his brother, Antonio M. Soteldo. He was committed to jail to await the result of his brother's injuries. Soteldo has regained entire consciousness, but is paralyzed from his head down, and his death is only a question of a short time. He disclaims any intention to shoot Barton, and says the latter fired the first shot, but he forgives him for it. He has thus far declined to make any legal ante-mortem statement, but says he carried a pistol for a few days merely, sleeping alone in a new house in a remote part of the city.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Soteldo's friends now declare that the article exposing his visit to and fight in a house of ill-repute, and a subsequent article charging him with an attempt to bribe an employe of the National Republican, were the work of alleged Star Route conspirators, and were published to punish him for his crusade against the ring. They point to the well known fact that until a few days ago Gen. Brady was the chief owner of the Republican, and to the fact that it has been a persistent defender of accused Star Route men and has been recognized as the organ of these men.

Barton, in justification of himself, has declared he was obeying orders in publishing the articles which cost Soteldo his life perhaps; that he was not, as has been alleged, venting any personal spleen, but that he was carrying out the instructions of his superiors, which he dared not disregard. This new phase of the matter, together with the publication of the fact that marked copies of the papers containing the articles against Soteldo were sent his wife, has considerably changed the tone of public sentiment in Soteldo's favor. At first he was generally condemned, but his friends have made it appear he was ruthlessly pursued and goaded even to attacking him in the affections and esteem of his wife. He resorted to every means to keep knowledge of his misconduct from her, and said he was comparatively indifferent with regard to all others but he wanted to spare his wife the knowledge of his disgraceful conduct. She was informed of it, however, through marked copies of the Republican send her by mail, and she now admits she severely upbraided her husband, and regrets it. It was this act of informing his wife, his friends say, that goaded him to desperation. It is maintained in his behalf he did not go to the Republican office with any intention of shooting Barton, or anybody else. The paper presented Barton was a written confession that Barton had, while in the employ of the District of Columbia Government, several years ago, obtained money through forgery. Soteldo claimed he had proof of this, and his purpose, it is stated, was to compel Barton to acknowledge his guilt by affixing his signature to the paper. Then, so it is said, Soteldo intended to present the paper to the proprietors of the Republican and demand, in the name of consistency, as they had been scoring him for his misdeeds, that they discharge Barton. Of course Barton refused to sign the paper, whereupon Soteldo struck him, and they grappled over Barton's desk.

It is the general opinion that young Soteldo shot his brother, as there is no reasonable theory to explain how Barton could have put a bullet into his assailant's back. It appears Soteldo regarded Barton as solely responsible for the objectionable publications, and considered it the fruit of an old feud between himself and Barton, which originated when they served together on the Republican some years ago. But Barton's emphatic disclaimer of all responsibility, say Soteldo's friends, sheds new light on the matter, and they now attribute the newspaper exposure of his misconduct to the star route ring.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—A. M. Soteldo died at Providence Hospital at 10:25 Saturday night. The bullet that killed Soteldo weighed 89 grains. The bullet that wounded Barton weighed within a half grain, and evidently came from the same pistol. It is regarded certain that A. C Soteldo shot his brother when firing at Barton.

HOWE'S APPEAL

To the Postmasters in Behalf of the Garfield Monument.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 —Postmaster-General Howe has written the following letter to the Postmasters of the United States:

"The Society of the Army of the Cumberland appeals to you for aid to procure contributions to a fund for the erection of a monument at the National Capital to the memory of James A. Garfield. I am sure no word is needed for me to enlist your best efforts in behalf of such a cause. By noble aspiration and by tireless endeavor to promote the public welfare, Pres Garfield had achieved the highest honors of the Republic, when he had but little passed the noon of life. He fell a victim to malice so wanton as to be demoniac. A monument to him will attest the Nation's love for his virtues and the Nation's abhorrence for that inscrutable depravity which slew him. Such a structure should not be stinted for lack of means. The Nation is very rich. Let art exhaust itself on the invention; let money leap to execute her designs. I have but lately assumed official relations with your corps. This is my first communication to you. You are numerous, widespread, influential. You will respond to the appeal of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and your response will show, I trust, that those who administer the postal service for the United States are not the least patriotic nor the least capable of those who work for the Republic."

ARKANSAS POLITICS.

More "Indignation" Over Clayton's Leadership.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb 13.—The fight among Republicans over the Marshalship of the Western District of this State is developing some interesting features. One of them relates the manner in which it is claimed ex Sen. Clayton obtained control of the Republican State Executive Committee, 23 of whose 39 members hold Federal offices. It is said Clayton returned from Washington last June armed with a letter purporting to have been written by Postmaster General James to a Bureau officer, endorsed by ex-Attorney General McVeagh and ex-Secretary of State Blaine. The letter stated that appointments to Federal positions in Arkansas must have ex-Sen. Clayton's approval. It was further added the suggestion met the hearty approval of the late Pres. Garfield. Of course the 23 office-holding members of the State Committe immediately endorsed Clayton. The ex Senator's opponents claim he had not sufficient influence to elect a single delegate to the last State Convention, and was himself compelled to purchase a proxy in order to qualify as a member; that among the masses of the party his leadership is not recognized, and is only regarded by the office-holders of the State Committee.

A Wreck Picked Up.

WESTPORT, Cal., Feb. 13.—Two steamers which seemed to have hold of an unknown wreck, were seen towing it south. The revenue cutter "Richard Rush" and steamer "Gipsy," left here yesterday for the scene, and are presumably bringing the wreck to this port. It is believed now to be one of the steam colliers plying from here to Puget Sound.

Suicide of a Postmistress.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ill, Feb 11.—Miss Seed, until a week ago Postmistress here, was found dying from the effects of chloroform to day. Opinions differ as to whether she took the drug as a medicine or through despondency at being superseded in office. The indications favor the latter theory.

ADRIAN'S BONDS.

The Mayor Was Too Slow, and Will Get No Money on the Bonds.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Pres. King, of the Trust Company here, which is the Receiver and Registrar for the Adrian, Mich., Water Works bonds, says the whole sum is intact with the exception of $1,000, which they charge for acting as Registrar. A draft was received from Adrian yesterday at the Trust Company for $48,000, but was refused because the Treasurer of the City did not add "Treasurer" to his signature. The draft was therefore returned to Adrian for alteration.

Post, Martin & Co., who took the bonds, say: "Yesterday we got a dispatch from Mayor Navin, saying he had written about the bonds. Since then we have received news that he had disappeared. It is possible he will be found. Matters were getting hot out there and he was determined to come on here without delay. The only explanation we can give of the whole matter is that a party in Adrian, which objected to building the water works, is trying to injure the sale of the bonds, or that persons who were disappointed in not getting them to sell have taken this way of doing the same thing."

POST, MARTIN & Co. also say: "King, President of the Trust Company, tells us that in the regular way of business he would have paid over the whole sum to Navin had he requested it, and the astonishing thing about the business and that which makes us believe there is a mistake somewhere, is that he did not take the money."

DETROIT, Feb. 10 —Matters about the issue of $150,000 Adrian City bonds are clearing up. Mayor Navin took the Wabash train for the South yesterday afternoon, and has not since been heard from. There seems no doubt that the bonds, while voted by the people, lack all authorization by the Common Council, and while signed by the Mayor and recorded and attested by the City seal, are nevertheless illegal, because wholly without authority of the City Council. That body held a meeting this morning, repudiated the whole transaction and authorized the employment of counsel to resist any attempt to fasten liability on the City. There is great indignation at Adrian over Navin's rascality, and rejoicing over the City's narrow escape.

ADRIAN, Feb. 12 —The arrest of Ralph J. Jewell, formerly City Treasurer, was telegraphed last night His bail was fixed at $5,000, and being unable to furnish it he was turned over to the custody of an officer, but was not taken to jail, being allowed to remain at the Lawrence hotel. Much unfavorable comment is elicited here over this action of the authorities. The air is full of rumors of other arrests that are to follow, but the officers are moving with great if not commendable caution. Jewell's arrest greatly intensified the excitement that had been prevalent all day, and until midnight groups of excited citizens were gathered in front of Jewell's store, the Times office, Smith & Tobey's bank, and the office of the Prosecuting Attorney, canvassing the situation in all its various phases. There is no doubt that during the day Jewell had at tempted an assignment or transfer of his business to his wife and that she was virtually in possession. Late in the evening, however, the Sheriff and two deputies appeared on the scene and made a forcible entry into the premises of his hardware store, taking possession of everything in behalf of Messrs Smith & Tobey, bankers, who claim to hold a bill of sale as well as a chattel mortgage on all of the stock. Four of his friends consented to become his bondsmen to the extent of $3 000, and the effort to raise the other two was kept up until midnight, when he was remanded to the charge of an officer. The New York bondholders have engaged counsel here, and their agents are looking for any chance that may present itself to prejudice the City in their interest.

DETROIT, Feb. 13.—There are some new developments in the Adrian bond matter to night. Alderman Fred A. Clark, President of the Council and acting Mayor in the absence of Navin, was arrested this afternoon, charged with complicity in the swindle, he having been in company with Navin in New York, as is alleged when the bogus bonds were negotiated. It is believed here, notwithstanding statements from New York, that Navin obtained $30 000 of parties with whom he negotiated the bonds, this belief being strengthened by the activity displayed by New York parties to find some property on which to levy.

It was discovered to day that Navin had secured an old man's signature to two deeds of property worth several thousand dollars on representation that they were leases, the deeds running to himself, and that he had mortgaged the property for all that it would bring. He had done considerable business for the old man before, so that he readily deceived him. Every day reveals some new phase of Navin's rascality.

HARTFORD, Feb. 13 —The Adrian, Mich., Water Bond fraud, of $150,000, which was operated by Mayor Navin on Post, Martin & Co., brokers of New York, came to light through the shrewdness of the President of Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., of this city. An agent of Fiele, Martin & Co., acting in good faith, came to Hartford to negotiate the bonds. The President intended buying, but took the precaution of telegraphing his agent at Adrian relative to the bonds. The answer was that no bonds had been issued, and this led to the discovery of the swindle.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—A conference took place to day between Alderman Millard Stearn, of Adrian, Mich., Pres. King, of the United Trust Company, Easter, and Post, Martin & Co., concerning the alleged fraud on the part of Navin, Mayor of Adrian. It was proposed to return the bonds if the Common Council of Adrian would authorize the return of the money deposited in the Union Trust Company to interested brokers. This will probably be done, and will end all legal difficulties here.

BLAINE-CHRISTIANCY.

The Ex-Minister Exonerates the Ex-Secretary From Certain Charges.

To the Editor of the Detroit Free Press:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—In my letter to your paper last week on the subject of my confidential letter to Mr. Blaine of May 4th last, I gave the telegram of Mr. Blaine explaining why that letter was put on the files of the Department, etc., viz.: because it was addressed to him officially. And I stated that my draft showed it to have been addressed to him "personally." I also stated that there was a possibility that my clerk might in copying have made the mistake in addressing it to Mr. Blaine as "Secretary of State."

I find on examination in the Department to day that this precise mistake was made by my clerk who had a stamp with which he was in the habit of printing the address of dispatches to Mr. Blaine officially, and that he seems to have inadvertently used that stamp.

Mr. Blaine was therefore authorized to put the letter on file in the Department, which was authorized to make public such portions of it as were deemed for the public interest.

You will oblige me by publishing this explanation. I. P. CHRISTIANCY.

Frozen in Sight of Home.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 14 —Geo. Appleby, of Lyme, went from his home one month ago to-day. Since then a search has been made for his body in the waters of the Connecticut River and of Long Island. Last night the body was accidentally found by gunners on an island less than one mile from Appleby's house where it had lain frozen for a month undetected. A jury of inquest found that Appleby's boat had drifted away, that he had a congestive chill, which made him helpless, and was then frozen to death in sight of home.

A number of Ohio ladies in Washington will send a beautiful fire screen to the mother of the late Pres. Garfield.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee Declares the Act Creating a Funding Board Unconstitutional.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 11—The Supreme Court decided this morning that the law to settle the debt at 100 3 is unconstitutional. The act established a Funding Board made up of the Secretary of State, the Treasurer and the Comptroller, whose duty it is to fund the debt at three per cent. This was known as the 100 3 measure. Its opponents, though some were out and out Repudiationists, were mainly in favor of a settlement at 50 cents on the dollar, with four per cent. interest, and were known as the 50-4's party. Their position was that this represented the actual value of the bonds, with a liberal margin, as the original ones sold for 20 to 30 per cent. The Funding Board, by the provisions of the act was empowered to issue the bonds for 99 years, redeemable after five years at the option of the government. The most objectionable feature, and the one which the low tax men have attacked with greatest success, was the provisions by which coupons attached were to be receivable for taxes. The act was passed with great difficulty and only after a bitter fight. The debt question had entered largely into the campaign the preceding Fall and the presence of a low tax and a State credit ticket had enabled the Republicans to elect their candidate, Gov. Hawkins. The act, after passing the House, was defeated in the Senate by a single vote. On reconsideration it was carried by one vote. Charges of bribery and corruption were freely bandied. To an impartial observer it does not seem out of the range of possibilities that some of the legislators required some "pressure" to fully appreciate the need of Tennessee purging herself from the stain of repudiation.

The act was carried through by a combination of Credit Democrats and Republicans. Thirty five tax-payers made a dummy for the low tax men to continue the fight. They asked an injunction from the Chancellor. He granted a temporary one and afterwards dissolved it. The low tax men appealed from his decision. The question has been argued before the Supreme Court the past two weeks, and has enlisted on both sides the best legal talent in the State.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 11.—There is great rejoicing here over the decision of the Supreme Court rendered at Nashville this morning, declaring the 100 3 act unconstitutional.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 13.—The Supreme Court of Tennessee by a divided Court of three to five, decided the funding act of 1881 to be unconstitutional upon the sole ground that the Legislature could not make a valid contract; that the coupons upon the compromise bonds should be receivable for taxes for 99 years. In all other respects the act was regarded as constitutional, and a majority of the Court held that the charge of bribery and corruption against the Legislature could not be entertained by the judicial department. There was no question in the case touching the liability of the railroads of Tennessee to a lien in favor of the holder of bonds issued by the State in aid of the railroads, and the decision of the Court does not allude to any such question. It was decided by Judge Trigg, several years ago, and afterwards by Judge Withey, at Nashville, and by Judge Hammond, at Memphis, that the bondholders had no lien upon the railroad, and there is nothing in the decision of the Supreme Court to affect those decisions in the least.

NILSSON'S HUSBAND.

Sad Story of the Insanity of M. Rouzaud, Caused by Financial Losses in the French Panic—Removed to an Asylum in Paris, where He is Carefully Watched.

Special to New York Herald.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Of all the disasters caused by the failure of the Union Generale none has aroused more widespread and sincere sympathy than that which has at one fell blow wrecked the home and fortune of Mme Nilsson Rouzaud and driven her unhappy husband to insanity. So many incorrect statements have been published in regard to M. Rouzaud's case that, though very unwilling to disturb Mme. Nilsson at so sad a time, I thought it well to ask her to favor me with an interview that I might have the opportunity of contradicting the false reports current. Mme. Nilsson kindly consented. Having apologized for having intruded on her in her affliction, I asked whether her husband had ever exhibited a predisposition to insanity.

Mme. Nilsson—Yes; about six years ago, in Sweden, he lashed himself into ungovernable fury one day for a mere trifle, simply because he could not make himself understood in Swedish. For three days he was unmanageable and several times appeared to have lost his memory.

Correspondent—Was there any tendency to insanity in his family?

Mme Nilsson—An aunt and a cousin on his mother's side died insane. He himself is naturally of an excitable temperament. This fact is due, no doubt, to his being a creole.

Correspondent — Were his habits regular?

Mme Nilsson—Extremely. He led a most domestic life, never dining without me except when my professional duties called me from home. No couple could have been on more affectionate terms.

Correspondent—How long had he been in business?

Mme. Nilsson—About two years ago he purchased a share in the business of a Paris agent de change, doing a great deal with Union Generale. He had also bought a large number of Union Timbale and Alpine shares.

Correspondent—Do you still hold them?

Mme. Nilsson—No; my husband sold out at a heavy loss when the crash came.

Correspondent—I trust your private fortune is not seriously impaired.

Mme. Nilsson—I had no separate fortune, and had such entire faith in his affection and business capabilities I allowed him to invest my money as he chose. Like many others, he was led away by some passion for speculation. He invested heavily in Unions, in which he had most extraordinary confidence. When they began to fall his confidence, instead of growing less, became greater. It increased at last to such an irrational degree that his friends perceived that his mind must be affected. For a whole week I managed to keep him at home, but it was impossible to prevent him from getting sight of the newspapers. His excitement reached such a pitch ere long that, acting under the advice of my physician, I had recourse to alienists. Five of the most celebrated specialists of Paris, among them Drs. Charcot, Blanche and Lassegue, held a consultation, as the result of which I was advised to remove him to an asylum.

Correspondent—What prospects are there of his recovery?

Mme. Nilsson—The doctors can tell me nothing definite as yet.

Correspondent—May I ask if you intend to return to the operatic stage?

Mme. Nilsson—Certainly. As soon as I am assured of my husband's recovery I shall go back to America.

Mme Nilsson looked very pale and careworn during this interview.

A Woman's Ruse.

CONNEAUT, O., Feb 11.—Quite a sensation was created by the arrest of two respectable young men of this place on the charge of stealing $200 from a young woman whose home is six miles south of here who stated she had lost her pocket-book on Main street, containing the amount stated, which had been picked up by these young men and returned to her empty, they having appropriated the money. On examination before Mayor Cox the facts were elicited from the women that she had not a cent in her possession and took this method of exciting sympathy and gaining money to purchase land.

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS

Financial.

TOLEDO, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, Feb 15 1882.

Business in trade circles showed a little revival during the past week, and failures were less numerous. The financial depression that resulted in so many failures in France and led to disastrous results on the London Stock Board had but little tendency to disarrange business on this side of the Atlantic and it now looks as if the crisis had been passed, and that business will move along in a more legitimate channel. Wild speculation in France led to a natural result—a financial crash, and it was very fortunate that it did not communicate itself to America. Speculation in this country had reached a limit that threatened a general tumble in values, but the crisis in France has supplied us with a more conservative feeling in regard to speculation, so that the lesson conveyed to Americans by French speculators will prove a blessing as well as a lasting one.

Toomey's reports up to 3 o'clock say: "Money is easy at 6@7 per cent. Bar silver, 114¾. Sterling exchange steady; actual business at $4 84¾ for long and $4 90 for short. Government bonds irregular. State securities moderately active, and irregular. Railroad bonds firmer. Stocks—After 11 o'clock the market showed a slight advance in the general list and was fairly active for a dealers' market. Pacific mail sold down 2¼ per cent., Ia ter Wabash preferred, Wells Fargo, Decatur & Evansville sold down 2½ per cent., but subsequently recovered 1½ per cent.

Government bonds—U. S. 6's extended, 103½; U. S. 5's extended, 103½; 4½'s coupons, 114⅜; 4's, coupons 118. Pacific 6's of '95, 127.

STATE STOCKS.

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thr	Frid	Sat.
Old Tennessee's	51	74¾	65½	57¾	57¾	59¾
New Tennessee's	51	74	70½	58	57¾	59¾
Old Virginia's	8	85		93	89	88
Va. con. 6's, fd'd	15	103½	105¾	104	103½	15
Missouri 6's	110¾	109¾	110¾	109½	109¾	111¾
Louisiana 7¾'s	65¾	67¾	68	68	68	67

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thrs	Frid	Sat.
U.S. 5's extend.	100¾	101	101	101¾	101¾	100
U. S. 5's, extend	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
U. S. 4½'s, coup	114¾	114⅞	114¾	114¾	114⅞	114¾
U. S. 4's, coup	118	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
Sterling, sight	490	489½	489½	490	490	490
Sterling, 60 days	484¼	484¼	484¼	484¼	484¼	484¼
Pacific 6's of '95	128	129	128	128	128	128

The following is the bank statement for the week ending Saturday:

Loans, decrease	$9,385,000
Specie, decrease	3,390 400
Legal tenders, decrease	558,900
Deposits, decrease	5,674,600
Circulation, decrease	149,600
Reserve, decrease	2,330,650

The banks now hold $4,051,475 in excess of legal requirements.

The bullion in the Bank of England has never before been as low as it is now since 1862, more than 12 years. The following shows about the lowest points reached each year:

1862	£18 769,000	1875	£20 000,000
1863	20,316 000	1874	19,951,000
1880	22,000 000	1873	19,338,000
1879	27,400,000	1872	19,670,000
1878	21,268,000	1871	20,300,000
1877	22,000,000	1870	19,252,000
1876	21,200,000	1869	16,963,600

The collected statistics of the assessments and dividends of mining properties in Arizona, California and Nevada during the year 1881, showing that Arizona is at the head of the list. Arizona declaring dividends to the amount of $2,286 000, the overplus over assessments being $2,200,000; California dividends amounting to $2,630,000, assessments $1,833,389; Nevada assessments, $7,661,092; dividends, $1,682,082; deficit, $5,479, 017. This calculation is made by the San Francisco Stock Exchange, and is correct so far as the incorporated companies go. No dividends have been declared from the 54 mines on the Comstock lode, and the largest assessments ($5,355,800) are from the mines.

The year 1881 begins with very large importations of foreign goods at New York. Only one total for January in the history of the port exceeds the amount landed during the last month and of that excess more than half a million was in specie, so that the volume of merchandise received is not only immensely above the average, but almost without precedent. These goods have not been crowded in upon New York, as often happens at any time when charges in the tariff, or in any excess of the regular demands of trade. Forty millions of merchandise landed at any one port in a single month is, as the Journal of Commerce remarks, a startling exhibit. Of this forty millions of merchandise only $19,336,440 consisted of dry goods, and $10 010 000 of free goods, including tea and coffee. About $20 000 000 of dutiable goods were landed during the month of which $7,209 501 went to the bonded warehouse.

DRY GOODS.

The general dry goods market during the past week was even in tone, with steady values prevailing. In some lines of goods the amount sold by commission merchants was quite up to expectations. However, the distribution of goods as a whole was not active, and less voluminous than was looked for. A fair number of large sales have been in the different markets but have been slow in taking orders. They seem to pursue a very conservative policy with regard to the selections of supplies for Spring, and are apparently in no hurry to anticipate their wants. The general tenor of the market on cotton goods is quiet, and in first hands, from all indications, a better feeling prevails. There is a slight tendency toward the hardening of prices in some lines of plain and colored fabrics, many of the most popular makes of the same being closely sold up and ahead of the looms, so that the stock on hand with manufacturers and agents is, as a matter of course, quite inconsiderable, and with an ordinarily fair demand will be rapidly cleared up. Good prints sell fairly well.

WOOL.

The Wool Circular of Gray, Dewey, Gould & Co., Boston, says of the changes: The demand for wool has been quite active this week, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, and the aggregate sales will be a surprise to the trade, who very generally looked upon the market as a quiet one. In prices there is no change of importance. Pulled wools have been in demand, and for choice supers full previous prices continue to be obtained. The transactions in fine delaines and selections have been quite sweeping and manufacturers have been free purchasers of all available lots. There has been a noticeable increase in the demand for unwashed medium wools and a large business has been done. California wool has been more sought after, and full prices have been realized for desirable lots of spring and fall. The principal importations in foreign wool was the sale of 500,000 lbs new Montevideo.

The sales of the week indicate prices as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and XX and fine, 42½@43½c; Ohio No. 1, 46@47c; Michigan X, 44@43c; Wisconsin X, 40; combing and delaine, 47@50c; unwashed and unmerchantable, 30@40c; California spring, 16@35c; California fall, 16@35c; super and extra pulled, 38@39½c; scoured, 30½@86c; wools, 38@66c; Territory, 18@35c; Texas, 15@31c.

BOOTS AND SHOES

In Boston the market shows but little change. As the season advances more confidence is manifested in prices. There is not that vigorous demand that is usually prevalent at this season of the year. A conservative feeling is noticeable. In New York business is on a moderate scale. In Philadelphia there has been no noticeable change. Western trade steady.

WHISKY.

A special to the New York Journal of Commerce says: "The whisky market is in statu quo pending the issue of the legislation in regard to taxation. Private dispatches continue to say that buyers and sellers differ materially in their views, and hence there have been very few transactions. The aggregate trade for the past five months has been comparatively small, and for this the regular trade is holding off as long as possible in the hope of a turn in its favor. The indications are, however, that these expectations will be disappointed, for not only do the indications point to a vigorous fight by the whisky men at Washington, but the other elements of production and cost are all adverse to any continued depression in prices."

TOBACCO.

Lower grades of the new crop strengthened during the past week, while all grades of